THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 62

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Vote Called At Readville On Dog Track

Tobin asks plebiscite in effort to decide issue—Petition filed for track at Garden.

Boston's dog track imbroglio reached a climax today as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin—unable to decide whether or not to approve a petition to lay out a dog track in Readville—ordered a plebiscite in the district to settle the issue.

Whatever is the decision of the voters will be the decision of the Mayor, he announced.

The plebiscite will be held this evening from 5 to 9 p. m. Results should be known by midnight. The vote is ordered by the Mayor for precincts 18, 19, and 20 of Ward 18 where 2,800 are registered voters.

Throughout the day the Boston Election Department was working full time to prepare for the plebiscite, said to be the first the City has ever conducted.

The City printers at an early hour started printing 3,500 ballots which asked a single question: "Do you favor a dog racing track in Readville?"

Defends Plebiscite

The Mayor defended the plebiscite stating he had no quarrel with the results of the expression of opinion on the ballot last November when the vote of Hyde Park and Readville was 9,000 to 4,000 in favor of dogs.

"But I do believe," said Mr. Tobin, "immediate residents of any neighborhood wherein a dog track is to be located should have the right to express an opinion as to whether or not they want a dog track in their particular section."

Of his "town meeting" held last Saturday afternoon in the Hyde Park Municipal Building, the Mayor said 1,000 people were crowded out of the Hall and therefore the meeting "was not fairly representative."

The Mayor called the plebiscite "without warning so that no charges may be later made that undue influence was brought to bear in the election."

Councilor Clement A. Norton, of Hyde Park, declared the plebiscite should cover all of Hyde Park instead of only precincts adjacent to the proposed track.

Huntingdon R. Hardwick, President of the Readville Greyhound Association, petitioner, said the track a year from now would be a "distinct" asset to the community.

The polling places in Ward 18 where the plebiscite will be held are: Precinct 18, the Hyde Park Municipal Building on River Street; Precinct 18, the Channing School on Sunnyside Street; Precinct 20, the basement of fire station at Hamilton Street, and the Neponset Valley Parkway.

The plebiscite will be supervised by regular employees of the Election Department. No undue expense to the City will be incurred, election officials said.

Track at Garden?

Meanwhile, Boston's dog troubles took a new turn last night when a petition to permit the use of the Boston Garden for a dog track was filed with the City Council. It was referred to the Executive Committee for action next week.

The petition was from the Greyhound Racing Association and was signed by John E. Maloney, clerk, of 39 Commercial Street, Boston. The petition declared it was intended to run spring and fall dog meets at the Garden and use pari-mutuel betting. Dates favored are April 18 to June 17 and Oct. 3 to 28. President of the Association is John H. Hayes, Sharon; treasurer, John Lawless, Jr., Weston.

Italy and Russia Ready to Sign New Trade Pact

ROME (AP)—A new commercial accord between Italy and Soviet Russia was disclosed Feb. 7 to be ready for signature by representatives of the two countries.

The agreement, under negotiation for months, is to replace one which lapsed in 1936 after a dispute over methods of payments between the two countries.

Italians said they expected the new accord to increase trade between Italy and Russia to about 1,000,000,000 lire (about $50,000,000) annually. Under the old agreement the annual trade averaged about 400,000,000 lire.

Daladier Secures Amnesty Defeat

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP)—Premier Daladier won a victory in the Chamber of Deputies today by defeating a Socialist proposal to grant a blanket amnesty to all workers who participated in the general strike of Nov. 11. The vote was 334 to 260.

The Premier urged that the question of reducing penalties for strikers and provocateurs should be left to the Ministry of Justice for determination within six months.

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Loyalist Spain Vetoes Unconditional Surrender

Britain and France are weighing recognition of Franco Government as de facto regime.

Pledge by Franco against reprisals, and integrity of Spain reported as latest proposals.

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Spanish Government Embassy announced today that the Government of Premier Juan Negrin would proceed to Valencia "before the end of this week" and "continue resistance to the end."

The announcement made no mention of negotiations at the French-Spanish border for peace in the 2½-year-old Spanish civil war, but indicated at least a temporary refusal of the Insurgent demand that the Government surrender unconditionally.

British Foreign Officials said that Great Britain and France were considering recognition of the Insurgent regime.

Spanish Insurgent authorities in London said that General Franco had not yet asked for de jure recognition of his Government.

Withdrawal of Troops Awaited

British officials said, however, that unless General Franco is recognized soon the Insurgents would look entirely to Germany and Italy for aid in rehabilitating Spain.

Officials emphasized that Insurgent recognition still would entail the prior withdrawal of Italian and German troops—which Rome and Berlin have assured Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that they would do in any case at the end of the Spanish war.

Island Control Demanded

Britain and France were understood to have pointed out to General Franco that the Government-held Balearic Island of Minorca in the Mediterranean must be occupied not by Italian or German forces but solely by Spaniards before London and Paris could recognize the Insurgent regime.

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 7 (AP)—An end to the civil war which has paralyzed Spain and endangered the peace of Europe for 30 months appeared imminent today.

Dr. Juan Negrin, Premier of Government Spain, and his final supporters were reported in diplomatic circles to be swinging around to the view that they must yield.

President Manuel Azaña abandoned all appearances of clinging to his post as Chief Executive of the Republic. After coming to France Sunday, and staying a day near the frontier he went to a French retreat at Collonges, close to Geneva.

Fighting in Northern Spain appeared to be over.

Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco checked the pace of his armies marching through the northeastern Province of Catalonia toward the French frontier while columns of defeated Government troops and refugees withdrew into France.

Premier Negrin held tight to the reins of the Spanish Government in Northern Catalonia in the face of a mass evacuation of his beaten followers into France.

The Premier continued to direct refugee and diplomatic activity from a small town "somewhere near the border." He was in frequent contact with his Foreign Minister, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, whose base has been Perpignan. The Foreign Minister was reported to have brought word to Dr. Negrin from British and French representatives that, in their opinion, continued resistance in the Central Madrid-Valencia area appeared useless.

Dr. Negrin, however, made known

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

France to provide refuge for 270,000 from Spain: Page 5.

President's Defense Plans Approved by House Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Committee, said today the committee had unanimously approved legislation to authorize the major part of President Roosevelt's $552,000,000 special defense program, including expansion of the army air corps to 5,500 planes.

Action on the bill came, he said, after Republican members of the Committee sought unsuccessfully to limit the War Department to production of no more than 1,000 airplanes in any fiscal year.

Representative Walter G. Andrews (R) of New York, senior minority member, of the group, said the limitation proposal was defeated, 15 to 10, on a "straight party vote."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The foreign policy issue, apparently headed last week for a crucial and definitive airing in the Senate, is today hanging in suspense with opposing sides sparring for parliamentary position, but as yet evidencing no determination to precipitate a major clash.

Expectant from last week's preliminaries over the French aircraft sales disclosures, observers packed the Senate Chamber yesterday expecting to see isolationists and advocates of American aid to the beleaguered anti-aggressor bloc in Europe join the issue in debate.

But nothing happened. For an hour and a half the Senate ambled through routine business and then adjourned until Thursday on motion of Senator Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Administration Floor Leader, while Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, leader of the Republican opposition, winked knowingly at his colleagues from across the center aisle.

No Objections Heard.

If the isolationist leaders had any objection to this move they did not make it known on the Senate floor. On the contrary, their public behavior supported behind the scenic reports that many of them are no more anxious to bring the issue to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Mexico Lines Cuba With Its Oil Policies

Visit of Batista found putting approval on anti-imperialism in Latin America.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 7—A substantial effort on the part of Mexico to draw Cuba's strong man, Col. Fulgencio Batista, toward the Socialist and anti-imperialist column of Latin-American politics is understood to underlie the triumphal visit of Colonel Batista to Mexico this week.

President Cárdenas is known to have sought allies in his struggle against the international oil interests, since the Government's expropriation of oil properties in Mexico. And it is believed here that Cuba's unofficial ruler has been showing a tendency which might make him more friendly to the Cárdenas policies. American interests with investments in Cuba are therefore expected to keep in close touch with the Batista friendship with Mexico, just as investors throughout Latin America are on the alert to counter any spread of the expropriation policy through the Americas.

The Cuban visitor was met at Vera Cruz by representatives of the Mexican Government, an air squadron maneuvered over the port upon his arrival, and he was brought to Mexico City on the President's Olive Train.

Colonel Batista came ostensibly to repay the visit made some months ago to Cuba by Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, then Minister of National Defense and recently resigned to run for the Presidency.

A virtual "love feast" between Cuban and Mexican liberals has been going on during this time with commissions from the two countries visiting each other and with public demonstraions held in which spokesmen for each country lauded the policies and statesmen of the other. This exchange is generally attributed to Octavio Reyes Spindola, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires at Havana, and Cuban collaborators, who were working to bring the two nations together.

Mexican newspapers have announced that Colonel Batista came "to study the Revolutionary and social justice program of Cárdenas," and it is significant that he is accompanied by representatives of his Ministries of Education, Labor, Agriculture, and Finance.

Left wing groups of Cuba and Mexico have been in close communication, and the Confederation of Mexican Labor sent a special delegate to greet Colonel Batista; while the Communist Party Convention, held just before his arival, applauded the speech made by the Cuban delegate eulogizing Colonel Batista for his liberal policies.

The statement was made at a gathering of Cuban liberals last summer that "The Mexico of today is the Cuba of tomorrow," and it was advocated that Cuba follow Mexico's example of expropriation and take over the foreign owned sugar plantations, railways and public utilities. These statements both came from Left wing extremists.

Cardenas confers on oil question: Page 5.

Palestine's Dispute Brought to London

Wide World; © Fox; By a Staff Artist

Arab and Jewish Leaders Welcomed to Parley

Prime Minister Chamberlain urges both sides in long feud to follow policy of appeasement in considering peace terms. The upper view showing the arrest and search of Arabs for firearms at Jerusalem tells the gravity of the situation in the Holy Land. Typical Jewish types are indicated in the inset. At lower left is pictured Haj Amin al Husseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, whose delegates at Conference speak for the Arabs. At lower right is a picture of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, leading delegate of the Zionists.

Chamberlain Asks Arabs to Put End To Rift With Jews

The News

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain urged Arab delegates to the Palestine Conferences today to settle their ancient feud with the Jews "by personal contact"—after the manner of the foreign policy he has pursued in seeking European appeasement with Premiers Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

Opening the conferences at St. James's Palace with a welcoming address to the Arabs, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"My policy is one of peace.

"You will be aware that my particular method of approach to peace is through understanding and the first essential step to understanding is personal contact."

Addressing the Arabs representing the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who quarreled among themselves and refused to sit in the same room with the Jewish representatives, the Premier said that Britain was "seeking a wise settlement of the present difficulties which will safeguard the rights and position of the Arabs (who oppose Jewish immigration) in Palestine."

In a second address, to assembled Jewish delegates, Mr. Chamberlain paid tribute to the "discipline and restraint which was shown generally by the Jewish community during the period of extreme difficulty and danger in Palestine." He also repeated the objects of the conference, as outlined to the Arabs.

The carefully guarded Arabs were ushered into the Palace by one entrance; the Jews by another for

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

WPA Is Preparing to Drop Million Workers by July 1

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Reorganization of the administrative divisions of the WPA was ordered yesterday in a move for greater economy and efficiency while chiefs of the federal agency considered means of removing 1,000,000 or more workers from the rolls by July 1.

Col. F. C. Harrington, National Administrator, announced nine new regions were established to supersede the old system of five field units in an effort to provide more effective and economical supervision.

He said the arrangement was expected to reduce travel costs and bring the regional director into closer contact with the States under his jurisdiction without an increase in staffs.

The changes were outlined after Congress had approved a reduced appropriation of $725,000,000 to finance the WPA program until July 1.

Colonel Harrington, conferring here with 48 State administrators, told reporters two methods of pruning the rolls at the end of the winter were under consideration.

"One alternative is to make a reduction of 1,000,000 men on April 1," he said. "The other alternative is a more gradual reduction after April 1 but involving about 1,750,000 men."

The current load is approximately 3,000,000.

Asked if there would be any reaction, he stated:

"I think the layoff will bring a widespread protest. I think there will be a great deal of want, too."

As the first step, he said a program for weeding out workers who were not in dire need would be carried out on a local basis until the end of March.

He disclosed the current WPA wage scale, averaging $52.50 a month, would be maintained.

The new regions, their headquarters, directors and States include:

Boston. John J. McDonough, WPA Administrator for Massachusetts since Dec. 1, 1936. It includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

President Asks WPA Slash Be Restored

In special message asks Congress for $150,000,000 more to avert wholesale cut in rolls.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—President Roosevelt today asked Congress to change its mind on relief, and appropriate within the next month the $150,000,000 which it pruned from his deficiency relief bill two weeks ago. Thus, following his first major defeat of the new session, he immediately goes vigorously to the attack.

Declaring that a national emergency exists, the President pictured circumstances—under the reduced relief bill—in which the Administration would be forced to remove 2,000,000 persons from the relief rolls by June 30 and throw from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 Americans into want and distress.

Meanwhile, it was learned today that Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., had told a Congressional Committee that the national debt would reach $50,000,000,000 and could do so without danger to the Nation's financial structure. This figure, given by Secretary Morgenthau to a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, would be $5,000,000,000 in excess of the current large limitation on the public debt.

The deficiency relief bill itself, the President revealed he actually signed last Saturday, though no hint of this fact was elicited from numerous inquiries at the White House yesterday. It appropriated $725,000,000, which is the net amount available to finance WPA from Feb. 1 to June 30.

Deplores Winter Discharges

Mr. Roosevelt insists that during the wintry months of February and March, none should be cut from the present WPA rolls of 3,000,000 on the ground that this total has already been reduced by 350,000 since last October. To keep the rolls at 3,000,000 for February and March would cost $368,000,000, leaving $359,000,000 for April, May and June.

This latter sum would provide an average employment of slightly less than 2,000,000, the President figures. It could be reached either by an immediate drop from 3,000,000 on April 1, or a gradual decline over the three months. In the latter case, the number on relief at the end of June would be only about 1,000,000 if the usual reserves are maintained. Or the relief total would be about 1,500,000 if reserves were not maintained.

In any case, the President in his message declares a state of emergency to exist. He had to do this, under the terms of the last Congress's relief bill, in order to expend all available relief money by Feb. 1. That is now gone, and by signing the relief bill last Saturday, he made it possible to start spending the $725,000,000 at once.

The President urges that Congress "commence immediate consideration of these simple and alarming facts." He points out that it took four weeks to pass the deficiency bill, and that if big reductions must actually take place, "orderly and efficient planning requires that this be known definitely by the first week in March."

New Rebuff Is Expected

But the President hopes that such reductions will not be required, and so he asks for the appropriation of the $150,000,000 which Congress only just took away. Unless this is done, he says the result will be "removing people from the work program in numbers far beyond those that could be absorbed by industry with any conceivable degree of recovery. Widespread want or distress would inevitably follow."

Despite the arguments the President advances, many Congressional observers feel that he is inviting further rebuff. Congress does not like to reverse itself, particularly on so crucial an issue. However, the President goes on the warpath early, and may be working legislators into a difficult position. Presumably there will be no widespread or effective protest at keeping the relief rolls at their present level, 3,000,000 persons, for February and March.

Text of President's message: Page 4.

Intimate Message from Washington

Well, There Are Mount Vernon, Monticello, The Hermitage and Plymouth, Vt., Why Not Hyde Park, Even at Government Expense?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 7

The trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Inc., entertained the President at dinner at a Washington hotel on Saturday night. They include many eminent American scholars and some wealthy men of affairs. They have been brought together by the President himself to arrange the financing, construction and organization of a repository at Hyde Park, N. Y. to house his private papers.

The press release which the trustees issued contains some statements which, when you sit back and look at them, have both an historic and a human relevance. The release tells how the President proposes to house his papers and other materials in a special building to be erected by public subscription. Title is to be vested in the Federal Government. Then comes the striking part:

1. The library is to be administered as a branch of the National Archives, presumably with public funds.
2. Its physical upkeep, and evidently this means its surrounding grounds as well, is to be entrusted to the National Park Service.
3. After leaving the White House, the President plans "to devote part of his time to the arrangement and maintenance of his collection."
4. "At his death he expects the whole of the family estate at Hyde Park to revert to the Government."

"Oh Wad Some Power the Giftie"

All these arrangements are based on an assumption concerning posterity's estimate of Mr. Roosevelt which is rather unusual to encounter in the heated hey-day of an individual's career. Quite possibly, posterity will judge Mr. Roosevelt as these plans imply that he judges himself. Quite possibly future administrations, be they Republican, Democrat, or whatever-we-get, will be glad to appropriate funds to maintain the memorial library and quasi-museum as part of the National Archives.

Possibly Hyde Park on the Hudson will become a spot on a par with the others maintained by the National Park Service. Apart from various unique scenic areas, the National Park Service maintains few such spots at present, but such few as it supervises include our great, our most sacred, national shrines, such as the classic Lincoln Memorial in Washington and Wakefield, George Washington's birthplace down the Potomac beyond Mount Vernon.

But that these assumptions should all be made in the middle of Mr. Roosevelt's second term, when the political lightnings of coalition revolt are flashing all around him, when he has just been defeated in the first test vote of the session, is—it seems to us—a fact the importance of which should not be concealed. For it implies a degree of assurance which, variously applied, carries President Rosevelt over many of the bumps in his presidential career. This unruffled confidence, which, of course, is not always unbroken, is likely to be particularly useful to Mr. Roosevelt in the days of struggle that are ahead.

It is ironic to recall that this very Administration—and this very Department of the Interior which administers the National Park Service—chiselled the name of Mr. Hoover from the mighty dam on the Colorado with which he had so much to do, on the ground that it was unlawful to attach the name of a living man to such a structure. And just over the hills beyond Baltimore the incoming democratic state administration, only a week or two old, has already obliterated the name of outgoing Gov. Harry Whinna Nice from the big highway leading north. Politics is just as ungrateful as that.

Well, Why Not Build Your Own Memorial?

There are, of course, many fine things about the Hyde Park project. Mr. Bruce Roosevelt intends to devote the proceeds of his own published writings to the building fund. Quibblers might uncharitably say that a subscription to a memorial to one's self is hardly the "useful public purpose" which the President announced a year ago would benefit from his personal publication of his speeches, press conference notes, and other memoranda.

Actually, it is a useful public purpose, because it is useful to historians and scholars to have such papers properly preserved and available. Again, one might say that they were better preserved in the Library of Congress, along with the similar papers of many other Presidents, where scholars could follow a line of research straight through without requiring a sojourn at Hyde Park. And will future Presidents put their private papers in the Library of Congress, or follow this precedent and put them in other memorial libraries scattered from Maine and Oregon to the Panhandle of Texas?

Well, as we say, no doubt these are quibbles. The Library Committee contains many distinguished names: Dr. Charles A. Beard, Dr. Samuel E. Morison, Mr. Justice Frankfurter, and many other notables. The Committee on Ways and Means is also notable in its own way, with Adolph and Otto Bremer of St. Paul; Amon G. Carter of Fort Worth; Harvey C. Couch of Arkansas; J. Bruce Kremer, Washington's most successful Democratic lobby-lawyer; Joseph Schenck of the Movies; Ben Smith—Wall Street's erstwhile great bear—and many others of wealth and eminence.

All this has nothing to do with Mr. Roosevelt's place in history; a place that nothing this correspondent writes can affect; a place that will also be determined irrespective of all the memorial libraries that are erected now or hereafter.

Erwin D. Canham

Alaskan Ducks on Winter Trip Find Lake at Seattle Will Do

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Ducks have been rescued from frozen wastes in Canada and transported by truck to a refuge on Lake Washington east of this city. The truckload of mallards were creatures who lingered too long, fooled by the unusually mild autumn of northern Alberta, until they were overtaken by a sudden, rigorous winter. Cold and hungry, with the water frozen over, they became confused and their condition desperate. Apparently they lost their migratory instinct and flew aimlessly about.

It was here that Ducks Unlimited, an organization for the preservation of ducks as game birds, rescued 500 of the 10,000 marooned there and brought them south. They came by way of Sweetgrass, Mont., and they would have come straight through to Seattle, but that the journey would have been too strenuous. Instead, they were "laid off" at the new Turnbull Refuge in Spokane for a rest and then were put aboard the trucks to resume their journey.

What thoughts they had when they were loosed at Lake Washington, who might tell? Was it bewildering to be among thousands of other mallards, sprigs, butterballs, coots and blue bills? Or did it seem to be a paradise to find themselves at feeding time in an atmosphere black with ducks, and loud with eager quacks?

The feeding of ducks at Lake Washington was begun by D. E. Fredericks of Seattle in 1931. Ducks were quick to learn that here was a good place in which to winter, instead of flying farther south. Since Mr. Fredericks' time, the work has been continued by private donations; and with the co-operation of the Park Board, Dr. Brien King has borne the task of raising funds.

The Lake Washington birds, being Alaskan migrants, do not come within the regular routine of Ducks Unlimited, which provides for American ducks migrating to Canada. One thing recommended is setting out duck-food plants in the lake and in adjacent spots. The climate is mild and there is enough water, but food is scarce.

Icebreaker Drifts for Record

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Soviet Russian icebreaker Sedoff reported by wireless today it had drifted to a position which was believed to be the farthest north any ship has reached in the Twentieth Century.

Gradually drifting toward the northernmost point recorded—the 85.57 north latitude reached by the Norwegian explorer Fridtjof Nansen's Fram in 1895—the Sedoff gave its position as 85.42 north which is about 300 miles from the North Pole.

[The Sedoff is in its second year of involuntary wandering in Arctic ice. The vessel was caught in ice near New Siberia Islands in October, 1937, and since then has drifted.]

Moon Stars in Rural Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT HUCKLOW, Derbyshire, England—Theater productions in this village are timed to coincide with the full moon so that patrons from nearby hamlets may see their way across the moors.

Under the guidance of Dr. L. du Garde Peach, writer of radio plays, the village players of Great Hucklow have built up a nation-wide reputation in their homemade model theater which seats 270 persons.

Each production has brought a spate of applications for seats from persons in different parts of England. In summer the playhouse served as a holiday home.

The village players, drawn from the various walks of country life, have shown their versatility by playing an important part in the construction of the new theater interior. Dressing rooms have been built underneath the stage, and numbered tip-up seats are replacing hard forms.

In the Boston Section:

Co-operative housing heads for New England.

Abolition of capital punishment proposed in Massachusetts.

Establishment of apprentice system of vocational training urged.

Move to continue construction of Quoddy power dam at Eastport, Maine.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Both Sides Shun Showdown On Foreign Affairs Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

a head over the question of airplane sales to France than is the Administration.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, an isolationist bloc leader, announced after yesterday's developments that he would not permit the matter to drop without a clarification of the President's foreign policy. He also served notice of intent to move for revision of the Neutrality Act to prohibit sales of American munitions to any foreign Government, in time of peace or war. But for the moment his primary avowed objective is to force removal of the veil of secrecy which still shrouds the question of French airplane procurement.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California, veteran Republican advocate of American isolationism, carried on the debate in his own office today with a news reel interview in which he also demanded to know what secrecy surrounded the movements of the French air mission.

Further Delay Likely

But these appeared to be isolated sputterings of last week's incipient revolt on foreign policy rather than premonitory rumblings of a major challenge to the Administration. Every prospect today is that when Thursday arrives Senator Barkley will secure a further adjournament until Monday, but which time the whole parliamentary situation in regard to foreign policy may change.

This period of truce, by what appears to be mutual consent, provides each side an opportunity to re-examine its position. It is already apparent that two separate and distinct aspects of the foreign policy question present themselves.

First, there is the intangible development of an Administration policy of measures "short of war" against the aggressor nations. Congress can not stop this without taking positive legislative action to curtail the constitutional powers of the executive branch of the Government in regard to foreign policy.

Neutrality Act Revision

Second, there is the desire of the Administration for revision of the Neutrality Act to permit continued export of American arms to England and France should they become involved in war.

The best guess at the moment is that the Administration is not likely to obtain this positive objective of revision of the Neutrality Act. On the other hand it is difficult to discover in the confused parliamentary situation a potential combination which would go so far as to write statutes forcing the Administration to treat Japan, Germany, and Italy in exactly the same manner it treats China, France, and Britain.

Stated differently, the Administration's chances of obtaining broader discretion in foreign policy whereby it could throw American weight openly into the strategic balance in Europe seems remote. But on the other hand it seems equally unlikely that Congress will take drastic steps to curtail the very considerable latitude of action which the Administration does possess and is exercising.

But the situation is fluid. Leaders on both sides consider that a definite debate is inevitable sooner or later. But both hope to pick favorable ground for the debate. And neither is particularly satisfied with the French airplane question.

Conferred With President on Airplane Sales

Wide World

Co-operation With French Military Commission Discussed

The entire membership of the Senate Military Affairs Committee was called to the White House to consider co-operation with the French mission regarding supplies of military airplanes to France.

In the group, left to right, front, are Senators J. Hamilton Lewis, Robert R. Reynolds, Josh Lee, H. Styles Bridges, Warren R. Austin, Chan Gurney, Morris Sheppard, Chairman, Edwin C. Johnson, and Elbert D. Thomas. In the back row are Senators Ernest Lundeen, Rufus C. Holman, Gerald P. Nye, Bennett Champ Clark, Lister Hill, Sherman Minton, M. M. Logan, and H. H. Schwartz.

Strecker Brief Denies Liability To Deportation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Joseph G. Strecker of Hot Springs, Ark., told the Supreme Court today the evidence was "insufficient" to sustain a deportation warrant against him on the ground the Communist Party of which he was once a member advocates the overthrow of the Government by force.

Whitney North Seymour of New York, counsel for the Austrian-born Strecker, filed his brief in advance of arguments before the high court, expected Friday.

"Even if it be assumed, contrary to the fact, that the Communist Party was an organization advocating the overthrow of the Government by force," he asserted, "the statute does not authorize the deportation of one who had ceased to be a member substantially before commencement of deportation proceedings."

The Government, which appealed to the tribunal from the Fifth Federal Circuit Court, seeks Mr. Strecker's deportation under a 1918 statute barring aliens who are members of any organization advocating the overthrow of the Government by force or violence.

Mr. Strecker came to the United States in 1912, joined the Communist Party in November, 1932, and stopped paying his dues three months later.

The litigation is expected to have an effect on possible deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, Australian-born west coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of a House Committee investigating un-American activities, yesterday filed a brief as "friend of the Court" in which he asserted the Government "failed adequately to present to the Court the inherent constitutional right of Congress to protect the United States against the dangers incident to the admission and residence within the United States, of undesirable foreigners."

Monopoly Inquiry Resumes Trail Pioneered by Hughes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—It was Charles Evans Hughes who dominated the opening of the Monopoly Committee's investigation of America's vast insurance business. Not the venerable, benevolent Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as he is known, but a younger, sterner man, clad in a robe of impeccable moral worth.

Nearly every witness referred to his brilliant conduct of the Armstrong Legislative Committee's investigation of insurance companies in New York in 1906, which brought regulation in nearly all the States. Chairman William O. Douglas of the SEC, opening the inquiry, pledged himself and assistants to strive for the "thoroughgoing fairness and competence" of the earlier Hughes investigation.

Presidency Lost

Charles Evans Hughes' extraordinary ability at that time was just beginning to make him a national figure. He was a new type in New York public life, calculated to make the jaw of the Tammany chieftains sag. He wore a full beard, reddish in color. He was known for his icy coolness. It was this same appearance of frigidity which may have cost him the Presidential election of 1916 a decade later. For reasons which probably had nothing to do with Mr. Hughes, Hiram Johnson was alienated by the Republican candidate in California, through what he thought was an intentional slight; and when California votes were counted, they went to Wilson, and tipped the election balance, after hours of indecision.

Since that day, Mr. Hughes has mellowed immensely. Years and experience and probably a deliberate effort have made him noted for geniality. But in the New York days, his reputation was just the reverse. He was caricatured as a sort of full-whiskered machine, with an implacable intellect, and a Puritanical zeal. A political writer who accompanied him on his trips referred to his smiles as the "occasional rainbows which illuminate the glacier." But New Yorkers did not care. He was the ideal man to make an investigation of abuses in the insurance business for the New York Legislature, and later to carry on the coal investigation as special assistant to the Attorney General.

Regarded as Radical

Mr. Hughes was fair—but he gave no quarter. His handling of the insurance investigation was hailed as masterly. He was denounced as a "radical" and an agitator. Thirty-three years ago he revealed to Americans that vast aggregates of capital were being concentrated in the hands of big companies without regulation in the public interest, and that under the theoretical self-rule of the policy-holders, the actual power was vested in a small self-perpetuating group.

It was to all this that the Monopoly Committee appealed in the present inquiry. Witnesses pointed out that this is the first follow-up investigation since Mr. Hughes broke the trail; and over the path which the red-whiskered young man from Athens Falls, N. Y.—who was later destined to be Associate Justice, Secretary of State, and then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—first pioneered, the investigators of the modern Security and Exchange Commission marched a third of a century later.

C.I.O.-Communist Plot Charged By OustedUnionHead

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (AP) — Homer Martin, defendant in one injunction suit seeking to deprive him of his authority as president of the United Automobile Workers, retaliated today with a court petition charging his enemies with two conspiracies to give control of the Union to the Congress of Industrial Organizations and to the Communist Party.

Mr. Martin's petition disclosed for the first time details of a tentative agreement with the Ford Motor Company for partial recognition of the union which, he contends, was cancelled because of the factional fight within the union.

The petition named as defendants 15 UAW Executive Board members who were suspended by Martin last month and who subsequently impeached Martin.

It alleged that they entered into a conspiracy with John L. Lewis and other officials of the CIO to "destroy the UAW" and "unlawfully appropriate and divert to the CIO and to themselves" the UAW membership, funds, and property.

Accuses Suspended Officers

The petition alleged that the Communist conspiracy originated with Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, suspended vice-presidents; George Addes, suspended secretary-treasurer, and Walter Reuther, president of the Detroit West Side Local.

Martin charged that Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman, and John Brophy, CIO officials, were parties with Lewis to the alleged CIO conspiracy, but asserted that the CIO officials were not made defendants because they were outside the court's jurisdiction.

Martin asserted he reached a tentative agreement with the Ford Company about Jan. 1, which included recognition of the UAW as collective bargaining agent for its members, UAW Shop Committees in Ford plants, and formation of a committee of three that would settle controversies with Ford officials over wages, hours, and working conditions.

Date Set for Hearing

Circuit Judge Guy E. Miller set Feb. 14 as the date of a hearing on an order to show cause why the defendants should not be restrained from acting as governing officials of the UAW. Martin's suit and the suit in which the anti-Martin faction seeks to restrain him from acting as president may be tried as one case.

There were conflicting announcements by the two factions today on reported plans of Ford Local 600 to distribute UAW literature at the Ford Rouge plant gates tomorrow. R. J. Thomas, recognized by the CIO as president of the UAW, announced the Local would make the distribution. From Martin's office came an announcement, attributed to the Executive Board of the Local, that "if such distribution is made, it will be without the authorization of Local 600."

Sister to the Silver Meteor Forecast for Florida Service

Tourabout
By M. Le Tour

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 7—The quick and tremendous demand for bookings on Seaboard Railway's new streamliner, the Silver Meteor, the all-chair luxury train serving New York and Florida, has convinced Seaboard officials that in the near future a running mate will be necessary. While no definite statement has been made that another streamliner will be built immediately, it is fairly certain that Edward G. Budd, builder of the Silver Meteor, will be accepting the order for a companion train to be ready for Florida's next winter season.

The Silver Meteor, which made its inaugural run to Miami last Wednesday, is completing its first run to St. Petersburg today. The train has been booked to capacity for the next five weeks for both its Floridian east and west coast runs.

Thousands of persons lined both sides of the track along this train's route. Fortunately I was able to spend a few days in Miami before returning east. This morning I motored to Miami Beach for a swim. The temperature was 90 and the water 72. A steady ocean breeze stirred the air and made the day comfortable.

Last night I called Mme. Le Tour in her Massachusetts home to learn that it was sleeting—I even heard the sleet beating on the window pane—while from my hotel window I could see a warm golden moon bathing the fairways of the golf course.

Miami is busy, with cars from every state in the union skipping about the finely paved boulevards. Right now I would be content to spend the remainder of the winter here, but my reservations on the Orange Blossom Special have been made. But don't be surprised if I miss it.

Modern air liners and streamlined trains may play an important part in Australia's transportation system, but the camel is still holding his own. In fact, the mails depend on the camel and letters and papers going the 160 miles between Horseshoe Bend and Hermansburg Mission station, South Australia, are regularly sent by camels.

* * *

The boat trip betwen New England and New York is just an overnight journey, but the Colonial Steamship Line intends to make it take on a cruise atmosphere. Colonial announces the appointment of Vance Campbell, formerly entertainment director at Valley Ranch, Cody, Wyoming, as Cruise Director on the S. S. Comet. Frank Dunbaugh, secretary of the line, said that it has been "our belief that there are a great many people who can afford neither the time nor the money for the popular four-day cruises. We decided to inaugurate these 'overnight cruises,' not only to meet the desire for short cruises, but also to make the trip more enjoyable for our regular travelers."

* * *

According to figures released in Bermuda by Imperial Airways and Pan American Airways, 5,515 passengers were carried to and from Bermuda during 1938.

* * *

Lower coach fares to the Pacific Coast, both one-way and round-trip, will follow the action of the Eastern railroad lines in lowering their rates on transcontinental tickets to two cents a mile from all cities to Chicago. The reduction one way on the Challenger trains from Chicago will amount to $4.30 from New York and proportionately from other cities, according to the Chicago and North Western Railway which, with the Union Pacific, pioneered its establishing the de luxe coach specials to the West.

* * *

Music on the rails is the current season's diversion for Florida-bound travelers, with an accordionist in the recreation cars of the Florida Special's two sections to Palm Beach and Miami.

* * *

The American Express Travel Service will reserve accommodations for 10,379 persons daily at more than 130 New York hotels for the 180 days of the World's Fair, scheduled to open April 30, and already has made advance arrangements for 24,325 persons. The company will service the individual World's Fair patrons of the 68 leading railroads of the United States and Canada and will also co-operate closely with foreign and domestic steamship lines.

* * *

Marineland, Florida, is the location of the world's only oceanariums and only specially designed professional underwater motion picture studios.

* * *

While Zurich, Basel, Berne, Neuchatel, and Lausanne, cities in lower Swiss altitudes, maintain large artificial ice-rinks, alpine Davos, St. Moritz, Engelberg, and Montana-Vermala are known for their great outdoor skating facilities. Davos has one of the largest rinks in Europe containing seven and one-half acres with special sections for speed and figure skating, hockey, and curling.

* * *

Carnival on the French Riviera begins on Feb. 9, when King Carnival LXI will enter Nice. Fancy dress balls and parades, great sporting events and battles of flowers will occur daily at Cannes and Menton, until Feb. 21.

New Mexico Probe Of WPA Traced To Democratic Split

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—A Federal Court jury in the trial of 25 defendants charged with political manipulation of the WPA heard the defense Feb. 6 in a series of blanket denials of wrong-doing.

The defense, opening its case, left no doubt from the start that it considered the basis of the case lay in the two-year-old struggle for domination of New Mexico's Democratic organization between United States Senator Dennis Chavez and Former Gov. Clyde Tingley.

Former Gov. A. T. Hannett, chief of defense counsel, told the jury bluntly:

"We intend to show that testimony given by Government witnesses was motivated by political animosity, and that this case had its inception in a poltical row in the Democratic Party."

The defense called as its first witness Stanley W. P. Miller, dismissed Assistant United States District Attorney, son-in-law of Senator Chavez, and the defendant charged by the State with being the directing genius of an organization which allegedly used WPA workers for funds and votes in behalf of Senator Chavez.

Mr. Miller, both under direct and cross-examination, admitted creating political machines to elect candidates favorable to Senator Chavez, and acknowledged assisting in the organization of a fund-raising organization known as the Rio Grande Social Club.

He repeatedly denied charges of coercion, or direction of WPA workers or supervisors, during a bristling cross-examination from his former chief, United States District Attorney Everett Grantham.

"Didn't you move out of the Federal Building because the United States Attorney told you he wouldn't stand for such activities," asked Mr. Grantham.

"No, sir," Mr. Miller replied.

Mr. Miller sharply denied a long series of questions concerning his alleged activity among WPA workers in Valencia and Sandoval counties. He said he was only trying to discover "our friends," meaning, he said, those who would join the Chavez organization.

Concerning a meeting at Mr. Miller's house, Mr. Grantham asked if fund quotas against WPA wages were discussed.

"I remember something about somebody saying how much some one should contribute if he was making $100 a month," Mr. Miller answered.

"All the defendants," he said later, "for years have been identified with the Chavez faction. Lots of people wanted to contribute to our group."

Curry Repeats Racket Charge In Hines' New York Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—The third week of the retrial of James J. Hines, indicted Tammany district leader, before Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., in General Sessions Court opened today with John F. Curry, one-time Chief of Tammany Hall, once again testifying for the prosecution. Mr. Curry was among the first witnesses to be called by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey today, and his appearance in the new trial follows closely on that of Mrs. Arthur Flegenheimer, widow of the slain gangster, "Dutch Schultz," for whose $20,000,000 policy racket combination Mr. Hines allegedly conspired as political protector.

Mrs. Flegenheimer, who did not testify in the previous trial, took the stand on Saturday morning, a quiet-voiced woman, neatly dressed in black. In her subdued answers the prosecution found what it claims to be some of its most telling evidence of the relationship charged between her husband and the politician.

Mr. Curry's reappearance as a witness against his one-time close political associate, but for whom he has held deep enmity since Mr. Hines joined the Tammany Hall bloc which ousted him from the leadership in 1934, had been expected. His testimony in the first trial was a sensation, for it was the first time he had been on the witness stand since Judge Samuel Seabury conducted city-wide inquiry proceedings which ushered in the debacle of the Tammany organization in 1933.

Tammany Methods Revealed

Revealing the methods and practices of Tammany Hall in relation to City affairs, Mr. Curry today once more testified that Mr. Hines backed William C. Dodge for New York District Attorney and sought to use the Tammany chieftain as a clearing house for delivering commands to high police officials. Mr. Dodge was elected, having been Mr. Dewey's predecessor in this office and the prosecution has sought to show that some of the Dodge campaign funds derived from the Schultz racket takings at Mr. Hines' request.

Mr. Curry took the witness chair today following John J. O'Brien, Retired Chief Inspector of Police, who, like Mrs. Flegenheimer, was a first-time witness in the Hines case. Mr. O'Brien returned here from Florida at Mr. Dewey's request in connection with the prosecution's charge that Mr. Hines supplied protection by arranging court "fixes" and the transfer of policemen who became too energetic in their policy raids.

Mr. O'Brien's chief inspectorship, like Mr. Curry's tenure as Tammany chief, coincided with the years early in this decade when the Schultz gang was riding the crest of the policy gambling wave. Mr. O'Brien testified to receiving orders for the transfer of plain clothes policemen in the Hines district such as Mr. Curry testified that he received from Mr. Hines for transmission to the Chief of Police.

Told to Forget Meeting

The examination by Mr. Dewey of Mrs. Flegenheimer was seen as having established evidence of the most telling import to the State's case. She told the District Attorney that she had seen her husband with Mr. Hines at a speakeasy in 1932, when "Arthur" had introduced her to the Tammany leader, but later cautioned her to "forget" that she had ever met Mr. Hines.

Mrs. Flegenheimer met her husband as a hat-check girl and their marriage took place six years ago, when she was 18. She reported seeing Mr. Hines with J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, attorney for the Schultz policy ring who has turned State's evidence in the Hines trial, several times at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and that each time apparently one or the other of them was about to entrain for Washington. This was at the time that Schultz was having Federal income tax troubles.

In addition, Mrs. Flegenheimer told of dining with Mr. Hines and Davis at a well-known Fourteenth Street restaurant after a visit in their company to a night club.

Her husband's conference with Mr. Hines was not held in her hearing she related, and occurred just before the racketeer became a fugitive from justice.

Many Exceptions Taken

Mr. Curry's testimony under Mr. Dewey's examination followed lines similar to that given by him in the first trial. It brought a spate of interruptions by counsel for the defense, Lloyd Paul Stryker, who had just taken over the witness when the court was recessed.

Mr. Stryker took exception to almost every question put to the witness by the District Attorney, bringing every possible technicality to bear against the story Mr. Dewey sought to again bring from Mr. Curry. This was permitted to stand in its essentials, however, by Judge Nott, and it was at Mr. Stryker's request that today's recess was called in order that the defense might "look at some books" pertinent to the procedure.

Celebration Set For Bill of Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A year-long, national celebration of the 150th anniversary of the American Bill of Rights and a campaign to preserve its guarantees of individual freedom will begin March 4, according to an announcement by the Committee of Sponsors of the Bill of Rights Sesquicentennial Committee here.

Asserting there is special need to defend individual liberty at this time, the Committee said a conference at the Hotel Roosevelt here on March 4 would consider all phases of civil rights, such as censorship, freedom in the schools, the right to worship and civil rights of Negroes and aliens.

William Allen White, Kansas editor, is Chairman of the Committee. Other members are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Attorney General Frank Murphy, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and Representative Bruce Barton of New York.

"To celebrate this series of events which began 150 years ago, the American Civil Liberties Union and co-operating organizations have initiated the sesquicentennial of the Bill of Rights to begin on March 4 with a conference in New York City," the Committee announced.

"The conference is held in realization that the principles of the Bill of Rights are being challenged today, that there exists a need for arousing public interest in these principles, and broader co-operation in their defense."

Social Security For Churches Hit

NEW YORK (AP)—Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church pension fund expressed opposition Feb. 5 to inclusion of churches and their employees under the Social Security Act, as recommended by the Social Security Board.

Bradford B. Locke, Executive Vice-President of the fund trustees, said "the proposal to impose a tax on the Church, carrying with it the right of inspection by the Federal Government of all pay-roll records and other financial data, raises the issue of Church and State."

"The Church," Mr. Locke said in a statement addressed to Episcopal bishops, clergy, and lay officials, "cannot pass a tax on to an ultimate consumer in the same way as an industrial concern. It can only restrict its activities as its financial resources become more limited."

The fund trustees expressed fear that the added burden of a social security tax would make it impossible to continue $1,350 annual pensions to clergymen or their widows. The fund, which has assets now of $33,000,000, was founded in 1917.

William Fellowes Morgan is its president and J. P. Morgan, treasurer.

The statement said that the Church believes in social security and one of its main endeavors is to alleviate human suffering, but that its own employees do not form part of the group for which the Social Security Act was intended, either as to old age allowances or unemployment compensation. Their problem, it said, is quite different from that of industrial workers.

Navy Sponsors Are Guests At Mrs. Roosevelt's Party

WASHINGTON (AP)—Women from over the country who have sponsored American naval vessels came here Feb. 6 to have tea at the White House with a fellow sponsor—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The tea was a feature of the annual meeting of the Society of Navy Sponsors, which has about 230 members. Women who belong were chosen to christen ships as representatives of the States, Cities or families for which vessels were named.

Ninety Miles of 'Great Amber Way' To Guide All to New York's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Three thousand, five hundred amber globe lights, installed along 90 miles of arterial highways, will guide spring and summer visitors to the New York World's Fair through the maze of city traffic, Joseph Goodman, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, announced today.

Mr. Goodman said that both New Yorkers and out-of-town visitors who are not sure of the way to the Fair site on Flushing Meadow would only have to remember the slogan, "To World's Fair—Follow the Amber Globes on Your Right," to come out at the Fair's huge parking space. The globes, which will be lit at night to aid the after-dark visitor, will go into operation on April 30, the day of the Fair's opening.

The guide lights will be so placed as to distribute traffic congestion evenly over the City's main highways, Mr. Goodman said. At the same time the City is planning to install 26,000 new, high-power street lamps on 600 miles of main City thoroughfares. These lights are expected to increase illumination by 50 per cent, although using no additional electricity.

Meanwhile Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, announced the establishment of a Hostess Corps, whose duty will be to extend the hospitality of the Fair to all visitors. Organized by Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich, the group will have its headquarters in the Associated Press Building in Rockefeller Center.

Known as the Committee on Organized Hospitality, hostesses are being selected partially on the basis of the various foreign languages which they know and partially on the entertainment facilities which they will be able to offer American and foreign visitors. Hostesses are being asked if they have automobiles available, if they are willing to conduct tours, and what special types of visitors they are interested in entertaining.

Already 600 hostesses have been enrolled, and it is expected that an additional 400 will be registered before the Fair opens.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Relief Clothes in Manhattan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Approximately 1,000,000 articles of clothing valued at more than 1,600,000 and $325,000 in cash for clothing were distributed to home relief recipients in New York City during the five-month period ending Jan. 31, according to William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare.

Reporting to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Commissioner Hodson said yesterday that the great majority of the clothing was manufactured by Works Progress Administration sewing projects, the remainder being WPA-purchased clothing.

Meanwhile a private survey of New York City relief agencies revealed that during 1938 Federal, State, and City funds to the amount of $385,911,206, or more than $1,000,000 a day, were distributed in the City, an increase of almost $65,000,000 over the previous year. The introduction of unemployment insurance accounted for much of it, although the cost of actual relief itself was reported as being more than $11,500,000 higher for 1938 than it was in 1937.

The WPA disbursed $183,028,018 during last year, being the largest single item on the City's relief record. This was folllowed by the $106,013,691 spent by the Department of Welfare and the $15,153,620 distributed to needy persons past the age of 65. Another large item of expense was $13,158,353 spent by the Bureau of Child Welfare.

Farm Training Urged in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Vocation guidance and training in agriculture for children in orphanages and charitable institutions was recommended here recently by Bona Dussault, Minister of Agriculture in Quebec.

Speaking to members of the Kiwanis Club, Mr. Dussault reviewed effort made by the Government in encouraging agriculture with a view to maintaining the balance between country and urban residence, together with the stress that farm life is receiving in Quebec schools.

He advocated that farm life be made more attractive as regards conditions and wages, with the Government perhaps spending a share of its relief expenditures in rural districts on such works as land clearance, drainage, and establishment of farms.

Manton Formally Quits U. S. Bench

NEW YORK (AP)—Judge Martin T. Manton, one of the Nation's most prominent jurists, stepped down from the Federal bench Feb. 7 after 23 years—and now he goes before a special grand jury investigating his activities.

The senior member of the United States Court of Appeals, whose resignation was made effective by President Roosevelt, has refrained for more than a week from sitting in his usual judicial capacity.

Federal authorities said that the business affairs of Judge Manton, would be the first matter considered by the grand jury in a widespread investigation of the Federal Court system here.

Judge Manton has been accused by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, now conducting a concurrent State inquiry of accepting $439,000 in loans from persons interested in cases before his Court. In reply, the jurist denied wrongdoing but did not comment in detail on the issues raised by Mr. Dewey. No criminal charge is pending against him.

United States Attorney Gregory F. Noonan said United States District Judge Edwin S. Thomas of Connecticut also would be questioned by the jury concerning his knowledge of Judge Manton's business transactions.

Judge Thomas, who sailed Feb. 3 on a southern cruise, has radioed Mr. Noonan he would return as soon as the liner Santa Barbara reaches Cristobal, Canal Zone, its first port. A Federal subpoena, flown by air mail, is awaiting him there.

WPA

(Continued from Page 1)

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.

New York. R. C. Branion, WPA Field Representative for New York and New England since 1934. It includes New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Baltimore, Francis H. Dryden, WPA Administrator for the Middle Atlantic States since 1936. It includes Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Atlanta. Malcolm J. Miller, WPA Field Representative in charge of Southern States since 1935. It includes Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky.

New Orleans. George Field, Chief Regional Engineer for the WPA in the Chicago Area since 1936. It includes Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma.

The changes will be effective Feb. 15 in eight regions and April 1 in the New York region.

Milk Cows Increase

The Western States have shown a 590 per cent increase in the number of milk cows since the 1870's, while the North Atlantic States have shown only a 5 per cent increase.

Britons to Inspect American New Deal

LONDON (AP)—A party of 20 British writers, teachers, and others interested in President Roosevelt's New Deal will visit the United States in April.

Under the leadership of Mr. Hubert Howard, son of Lord Howard of Penrith, former British Ambassador in Washington, the party will visit New York, Washington, the Tennessee Valley, Chicago, and Detroit.

They will inspect New Deal projects, and have talks with leading politicians, businessmen, labor leaders, and other prominent supporters and critics of the President.

San Antonio Mayor Clear Of Graft in '38 Primary

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—In a wild courtroom scene that saw the judge driven temporarily from his bench by cheering spectators, Mayor C. K. Quin, titular leader of Bexar County's political machine, walked out of court Feb. 6 freed of charges that he misapplied $3,487 of public funds in the Democratic primary in 1938.

Mr. Quin, beaming after District Judge R. D. Wright of Laredo dismissed indictments against the Mayor and two city employees, L. P. Bishop and R. Neill Campbell, announced he again would be candidate for Mayor of San Antonio. He has held the office since 1932.

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South Feels Wage-Hour Law Deals Its Business Injustice

"The South Breaks Its Shackles"
Sixth of 12 articles

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Across the entire Southern industrial front has fallen what Southerners view as a great curved shadow—a gigantic question mark. What will the Wage-Hour Law do to the South?

The question is on everyone's lips. Businessmen shake their heads over it. Negroes, who have been adversely affected by it, appear quite glum. North Carolina 'liberals' rejoice in it. Governors find in it little but discrimination. More than anything else the New Deal has done, this Law is today proving, and may continue to prove, a political boomerang.

It is thought in the South that the Law will put many small concerns out of business. No State Department of Labor is able to produce figures to show the effects of the Law, so recent it is, but this conclusion appears to be the consensus. Especially are the operators of small sawmills going to be affected, it is said.

It is generally agreed that there are a few scattered instances where mills which intended to shut down for the winter chose to blame the shutdown on the Law. But in other instances, it is claimed that employers simply were not able to pay the wages, and so they quit operations.

Hard on Negro Workers

Negroes are being directly affected by the Law in that they are losing jobs. "Those are white-man's wages," the average small Southern employer says. "If I must pay white-man's wages I will pay them to a white man." In other cases, Negroes holding in many instances the least important jobs in a business are being dismissed, and the positions left vacant to avoid the higher wages.

Let the owner of a large sawmill in Alabama tell his experience with the Law. His mill employs about 175 men, and about 175 more are affected in logging operations within a radius of 100 miles. "You could not print what the majority of Southern business firms think of Washington's sellout to the North in the Wage-Hour Act," he says.

"The Wage-Hour Law boosts our weekly pay roll to a considerable extent, and we can't afford it. The mill is not making money, but we must keep operating to preserve a business. How to meet the increased pay is quite a problem. However, in the instances of many of our men the Law actually means less money.

"Take that sawyer over there, for instance," he shouted above the scream of the band saw and pointed to a man down in a cockpit, who was operating levers throwing the log carrier back and forth, and who was deciding how to cut each log. "He makes $1 an hour. He has been making $56 a week. Now he can only be paid $44, because we are not operating overtime. Or take that saw filer over there," he shouted. "He makes $1.10 an hour. His income has been cut also because he can't work as long.

Workers Lose Time

"Those Negroes on the log-carrier make 25 cents an hour. They formerly made $14 to $15 a week. The law cuts them to $11. These men are bitter. They would rather work longer and make more money, but we have got to cut somewhere to make up for the general increase in the pay roll, and so we are cutting operating time. Many sawmills have had to let men off, and many small concerns have shut up altogether. You can't convince me that the Wage-Hour Law is constitutional."

Before the Wage-Hour Law came into effect this plant paid its common Negro labor $1.50 to $1.75 a day generally considered a fair wage for Negro laborers in the South.

Another businessman sees the situation in this way: "The Law is going to put the small businessman in the North as well as the South out of business. He is the man who has invested his money, probably employs 10 or 12 people. He is paying them all he can and probably not making a cent himself; yet he is establishing a business. His employees know it, and they are working along to help him. The Wage-Hour Law knocks firms such as this right out. On older and larger industries it is going to have practically no effect.

"The Wage-Hour Law is hurting the South. It is going to have a tendency to slow up the tide of industry flowing down here. When the South has adjusted itself to the new conditions, however, and industry sees the rich resources here and the favorable labor conditions, the tide will flow again as freely as ever.

Calls Blanket Law Impossible

"It is as impossible to legislate a blanket wage-and-hour condition for the entire United States as it is to legislate the same climatic conditions; the same conditions of soil and mineral wealth; the equal distribution of population, consumers, or conditions of buying power.

"But you can't tell Washington that. It is ignorant of true Southern conditions. But these New Dealers are going to lose their jobs. They are going to find that the South is indeed a political problem of the first magnitude."

One favorable trend throughout the South is noted in respect to the Wage-Hour Administration. Southerners, almost to a man, are confident of the tolerance of Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division. Too, they admire and trust Maj. A. L. Fletcher, who is in charge of the enforcement of the Act. Major Fletcher was North Carolina Commissioner of Labor before he was called to Washington. Southerners think he knows the Southern field, and it is believed that this knowledge will make him sympathetic to the South. Even so, says the Southern businessman, "the Law is on the books. Those men have got to enforce it. We have got to obey it. There you are!"

What about "big business" throughout the Southern region? What does it think of the new legislation?

Large Mill Unaffected

The manager of a large textile mill in Arkansas says:

"The Law won't affect us at all. We are paying far above the minimum and operating on a 40-hour week. However, the Law cannot be equally applied between the North and South for the simple reason that you cannot get the work out of a Southerner that you can out of those people with a foreign background. Those people are used to being driven. In our Southern plants our people cannot be driven."

An official view on the effects of the Wage-Hour Law on large mills was given by John W. Nates, South Carolina Commissioner of Labor. He said:

"The Wage-Hour Law is forcing the survival of the fittest. The mill which has the best and most up-to-date machinery can get the orders because it can underbid the others. Late machinery, you see, requires fewer workers, and those workers can operate more machines with less effort than workers in plants with old machines. These workers can be paid the higher scale of wages. Those plants with old machines simply cannot pay the increased wages and meet competition.

"In other words, the Wage-Hour Law forces the South to go on a competitive basis. The old way is gone, and there is nothing for industry to do but to modernize with the latest equipment or quit."

Mr. Nates illustrated his point by actually comparing an "old-way" and a "new-way" textile mill.

Must Get New Machines

"In an old-way textile mill with machinery, say 15 years old, one weaver can watch 36 to 52 looms. In one of the new-way mills, one weaver can watch 72 to 108 looms. Think of it! The old-way mill has to employ two weavers to the new-way mill's one!

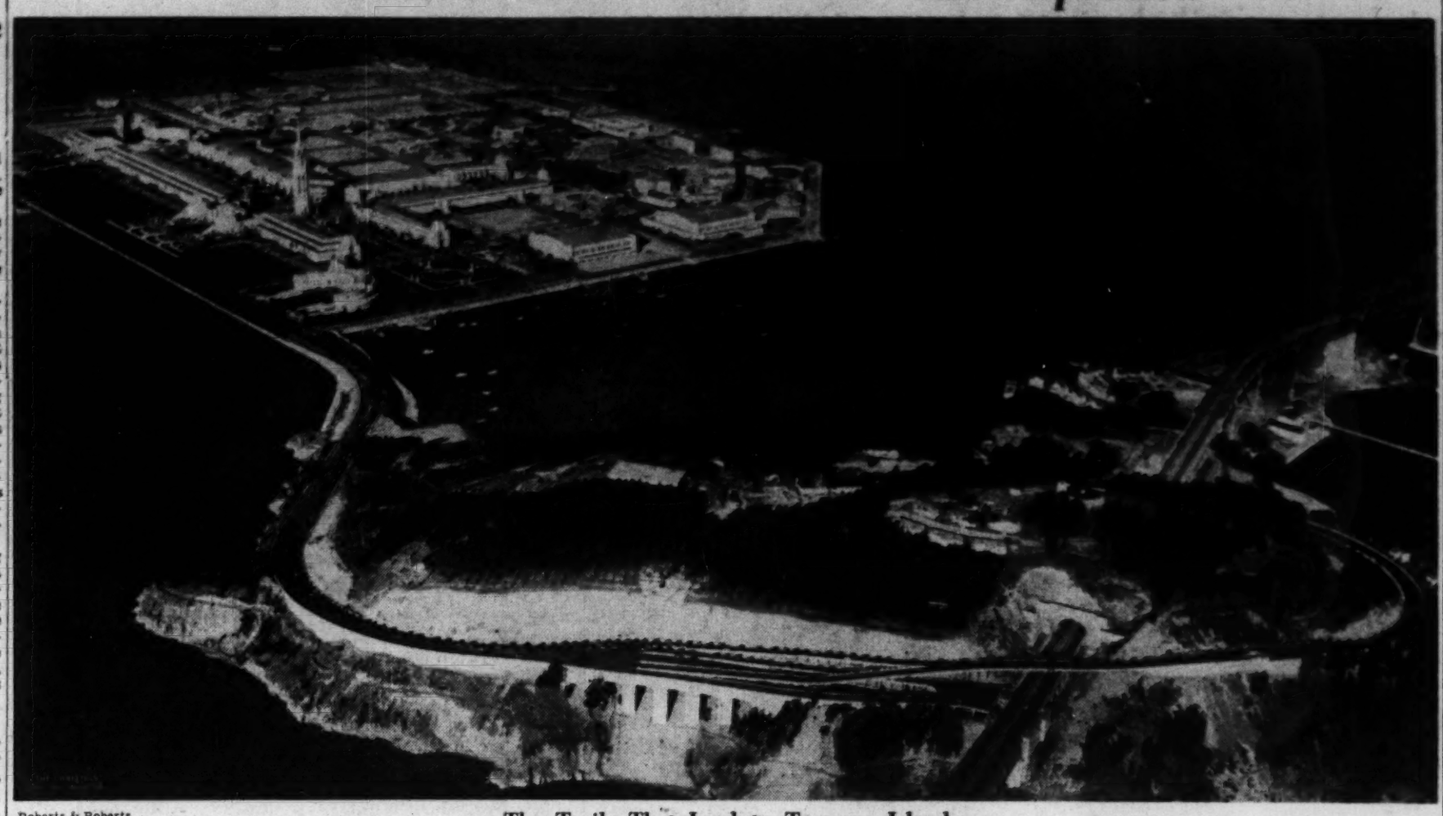
"Before the Wage-Hour Law, the old-way mill could equalize the difference in production by lower wages. Now that mill must get new machines.

"The same facts are operating in the lumber industry. The man without modern sawing machinery cannot meet the competition and pay the wages, so he must modernize or quit. That is why many a small operator has been forced to quit."

An unusually large industry in Louisiana finds that the Wage-Hour Law is not affecting its pay roll at all, because it was above the standard set by the Law. Actually, officials declare, the Law only tends to bring general labor standards throughout the South up to the standard it always felt was equitable.

This firm's lowest-paid workers—Negro manual laborers—receive better than 40 cents an hour for a 36-hour week as a starting wage. Many of them make more. The firm's lowest-paid white-collar worker starts at an hourly wage better than 50 cents. According to high officials, the Wage-Hour Law will not stop industry from coming to the South because manufacturing conditions, they say, will still remain favorable. They put much emphasis on the fact that most of the Southern workers are Anglo-Saxon—"local people born and reared here who would not want to work elsewhere. They are happy and satisfied. That is what industrialists are looking for!"

An Invitation to the 1939 Golden Gate Exposition



Roberts & Roberts

The Trails That Lead to Treasure Island

In the foreground, on Yerba Buena Island, can be seen the highways leading to Treasure Island, San Francisco Bay site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. Motorists drive to Treasure Island over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Ferry service for pedestrians will be available from both San Francisco and the Eastbay. The vacant area in the background of Treasure Island provides parking space for 14,000 cars.

World's Fair of the West Awaits You at San Francisco

By Royal A. Gunnison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7—Dedicated to world peace and progress—as well as to the spirit of "fun and fiesta"—the Golden Gate International Exposition, "A Pageant of The Pacific," welcomes the world to historic San Francisco Bay Feb. 18, and for 287 days thereafter.

This great exposition, on the shores of the Pacific Ocean and situated directly before the Golden Gate, offers visitors from every part of the globe the full hospitality of the "West."

America's official World's Fair of the West, through its sponsors—the 11 western States and its host city, San Francisco—issues a blanket invitation to all to "come to the fair." Furthermore, to make this trip possible, the Association of American Railroads announced the record low round-trip coach fare of $90 from the East.

It is more than an ordinary fair to which the world has been invited. Inspired by the spectacular engineering progress in accomplishing the "impossible" by spanning not only San Francisco Bay but the Golden Gate itself, the Exposition had an unusual beginning. Refusing to rest on its laurels this Exposition offers still more innovations.

Rather than set aside some exposition area in the environs of San Francisco it was conceived to again do the "impossible"—build a 400-acre island in the middle of San Francisco Bay and hold the fair there.

Two Great Bridges Built

Not only was this conceived but it was accomplished in conjunction with the achievement of constructing the $80,000,000 8¼-mile-long Bay Bridge between San Francisco and Oakland, and the equally spectacular engineering task of throwing the $33,000,000 suspension bridge across the Golden Gate—the world's two great bridges completed within six months of each other.

On top of these—and really on "top"—was the installation of the symbolic aerial "bridge" pioneered and established between America and Asia by Pan American Airways' "Clipper Ships."

Who challenges that this Fair is not universal in its appeal to all the United States and that it is not held primarily to celebrate and pay tribute to feats that affect the whole nation? Actually, it was not the West alone that built the great steel bridges, nor was it the West that pioneered the now two-year-old commercial air passenger service to Asia. Indeed it was pooled ingenuity, intelligence, industry, and business acumen of individuals in nearly every part of the Nation that contributed to these modern "wonders of the world."

That these "wonders" happen to be located here at the edge of the blue Pacific does not mean that San Francisco has any greater claim on them than the rest of the Nation. These accomplishments are here for everyone who will come to see, to use, to marvel at, and to celebrate. The Golden Gate Exposition sweeps off its sombrero and bows low before its guest of honor—Progress.

Many Participating Nations

All this and more underlies the "Pageant of the Pacific." The more than 30 participating nations, including nearly every country bordering the Pacific, were invited with the express purpose of establishing a more intelligent understanding between their citizens and our citizens.

"Understanding between bootblacks, storekeepers, housewives, cooks, clerks, policemen, businessmen of each nation of the problems of his counterpart in other countries," declared Leland W. Cutler, President of the Exposition, "Is the surest way to world peace. And we are striving above all else at the Golden Gate International Exposition to serve the world by bringing understanding between peoples in these crucial times."

To present understanding through visual education the designers have built a compact, but colorful, living world's fair. Its total cost is estimated at $50,000,000, including the expenditures of about 300 industrial exhibitors.

"We have sought to stress beauty rather than mere wearisome size," asserts W. P. Day, Director of the Exposition's public works department. Certainly the architects have taken every advantage of the unique setting of this island pumped up out of the bay. Appropriately have they called it "Treasure Island." Like a gem it appears in the white-capped waters of the bay by day, and like a magic jeweled city it glows at night out of the mid-bay blackness.

From Feb. 18 at 8 a. m. and until 10 p. m. Dec. 2 all roads lead into the San Francisco Bay area. Some 25,000,000 are expected at the box office—even more are predicted. They'll come afoot, and hitch-hiking in Pullmans and by box car, in airplanes and by jallopis—but they'll be a steady stream for 288 days.

"Be a Guest of the West"

It will be a "travel fair" if there ever was one, assembling the vacational resources of the Pacific Basin and displaying them as a rich background for the industrial progress that makes them more easily available. "Be the Guest of the West" is on the doormat of every one of the 11 western states.

But no matter how they come to the Fair, the visitors will see what tremendous progress has been made and is being made in the Western part of the United States. In the mountains, and along the famous rivers are huge water power projects—Boulder, Bonneville, Grand Coulee, Skagit River, Central Valley, to mention a few. Their backlogs of electric energy are potent reminders of the future unlimited resources available for agriculture and industry, "exports and the capacity to absorb imports" on the Pacific slope.

This conception is carried to Treasure Island itself with the massive stately palaces of the "Exposition City," windowless for display uniformity and constant illumination.

Throughout the construction period everyone has wondered exactly what the new style of architecture was going up over there on Treasure Island. Some thorough probing brings the official answer of "Neo"-Pacific. It is a "new" Pacific style all right, "devised" as the architects say, "to exalt the visitor into a never-never land where romance is in the air."

Mystic Oriental forms have been blended in long horizontal lines and here and there is an inkling of a pyramid, or a hint of an Incan, Malayan, or Cambodian treatment. It is best described perhaps as appearing from the front like an ancient walled city, adapted to its setting between the two great bridges and spreading out beneath the gold image at the pinnacle of the Tower of the Sun—the central feature.

The Tower of the Sun—with its 44-bell carillon—stands in the great central Court of Honor. From this radiate phalanxes of commodious exhibit halls and palaces, which open off from grand avenues and concourses such as the buttressed Court of the Seven Seas, the Court of the Moon, and the magnificent Court of Pacifica (an 80-foot-tall colossus representing the ideal unity of the Pacific nations).

Uniform Flow of Traffic

Where other Expositions sometimes have inadvertently created bottlenecks, the Treasure Island designers have learned from others' mistakes. Thus a planned system of visitor circulation is achieved by dispersing the main objectives around the central exhibits section so that a more or less uniform crowd will flow about the 400-acre island avoiding large "jam sessions."

There are two ways to reach the Island from San Francisco and Oakland. First by the Bay Bridge. The Island has parking accommodations for about 14,000 cars. The bridge toll is 50 cents round trip and entrance to the fair is 50 cents, as well as a parking charge.

The second way to the island is by ferry-boat. The ride across the bay takes less than 15 minutes. Ferries run on schedule and as it is estimated that they will handle more than 40,000 persons on and off the Island hourly to Oakland and San Francisco. Cost of a round trip on the ferry at present is 20 cents, but may be reduced at a later date.

Peace Through Understanding

The Fair will be open from morning to night—10 to 10—with 12 hours crowded with novel, interesting, and "startling" entertainment for all ages.

Three hundred industrial displays are arranged in the Mining Exhibit. Here a real mountain is simulated and actual mining done in stopes into which the visitor may go, and dancing to the nation's most popular dance bands shows the scope and diversification of the Exposition.

The Peace Project in the south wing of the Hall of Western States symbolizes the Exposition's "peace through understanding" theme, with a bright "Peace Beacon" and vital peace facts as well as a war movie. Peace Projects offers itself as one of the "musts" on the visitor's list.

Sports enthusiasts can name their sport and find it in the proper season either in the water around Treasure Island or on the Island . . . everything from skiing to sailing, basketball, lacrosse, swimming, and skating.

The Pan American Clipper Base proves popular, for here you can see from an overhead balcony the preparations and the caution taken in getting one of these giant ships ready for a trans-Pacific hop. Then you can go outdoors to the float in the Port of the Trade Winds to see the passengers embark or disembark from the world's greatest commercial flying boats.

The Cavalcade of the Golden West—a super-pageant dramatizing the colorful history of the West under many flags from early exploration to modern times—presented on a 300-foot stage at the north end of the Island will be a spectacle to intrigue many.

The $100,000 Temple of Religion and Tower of Peace where Protestant and Jewish religions join in religious activities from literature to sermons, discussions, talks, and lectures is expected to have universal appeal.

Down the center of the Island is Pacific Basin, a chain of colorful lagoons with the nations of the Pacific, housed in typical native structures spaced along the banks. All aspects of their culture, arts, histories, foods, entertainment and home life is interpreted there. Many European nations are represented near this area.

The Federal Building—you can't miss it because of its dazzling and giant front murals—covering seven acres, and costing $600,000 faces the Court of the Nation where ceremonies, concerts, army maneuvers, and pageantry are scheduled.

The California State building and all the California counties from Shasta-Cascade, and Redwood, down to San Francisco are at the southeast end of the Island in buildings representing their own colorful areas.

California's contribution to the Golden Gate International Exposition has been $5,000,000—and 17 large buildings tell the California story. Center of these is the golden pillared California Hospitality Building around which are others dedicated to groups of the State's 58 counties.

Territories Represented

Another ranking state participation structure is the great "U"-shaped Hall of the Western States on the east side of the Island next to the Federal Building. Here it is that the western States — Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and an international colleague, British Columbia—tell their recreational, economic, and agricultural stories.

Right next door to the north the "Show-Me" State—Missouri—has its own white pillared building sponsored by the State itself and the Missourians living in California.

Alaska and Hawaii have their own exhibits typical of Uncle Sam's most colorful territories.

Homes and Gardens, and a Vacationland building, "all outdoors brought under one roof," will give the visitor a glimpse of the home and vacation features of the western slopes.

And with this background and more pageantry than the West has ever seen, more than 3,000 "special events" covering musical, theatrical, social, sports, and other aspects of entertainment are scheduled—and still being scheduled. Not a day can pass without the headlining of some event of national importance, ranging from an international travel conference, to special days for the foreign Nations, States, fraternal organizations, fashion shows, and holidays.

"Never a dull moment" is the promise of this correspondent who has watched this exposition grow from out of the calm shoal waters of the Bay a little over two years ago to the great 400-acre Island focal point of millions in '39.

Totem Poles for Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Seven Indian totem poles have been shipped from Ketchikan for the San Francisco Exposition. They were taken from Sukwan and Klinkwan by John Wallace, who owns them, and brought to Ketchikan by his son, William, on the fishing boat Winnie May. John Wallace and another son, Fred, of Ketchikan, are to go to the Fair later on. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has made arrangements for the Wallaces to be at the Fair from late in February until July 1.

Ohio Flood Area Needs $100,000, President Told

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Norman Davis, Red Cross Chairman, reported to President Roosevelt today that the flood in the Ohio Valley was subsiding and about $100,000 would be needed for relief.

Mr. Davis said it would not be necessary to make a national request for funds and that only chapters in the affected areas would be asked to raise the necessary money.

"If it doesn't rain anymore the worst is over," Mr. Davis said. Most of the relief money will be needed in southeastern Kentucky and western West Virginia, he said.

Thirty-eight expert relief directors have been sent to flood areas by the Red Cross.

Information sent to headquarters here reported 1,007 families affected in Tennessee and southeastern Kentucky; 4,475 in central and eastern Kentucky; 2,175 in Ohio; 2,015 in West Virginia, and 75 in Indiana.

Kentucky Asks Assistance

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Kentucky called urgently for assistance Feb. 7 as the crest of the Ohio River moved past this City.

Dr. A. T. McCormack, State Health Commissioner at Louisville, said a heavy fatality list might be revealed in the eastern section where the Ohio's tributaries swept to housetop levels Feb. 5.

"This is the worst flood in the history of the mountains," said Dr. McCormack, asking for an appropriation from the emergency fund of the United States Public Health Service.

Across the river from Cincinnati, residents of the low areas of Newport and Covington, Ky., retreated as the Ohio reached a crest here of 58 feet. Police Chief Lee Livingston of Newport estimated 600 families had been removed from homes. The water inundated 35 City blocks. Red Cross agencies were prepared to evacuate 1,200 families in the lowlands here.

J. L. Kendall, meteorologist at Louisville, said the City had a "big margin of safety" with a predicted high of 34 feet.

Army Flier Dives 11 Miles a Minute

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP)—Second Lieut. Troy Keith of the Barksdale Army Field dived more than 3½ miles at an estimated speed of better than 11 miles a minute—approximately 670 miles an hour—on Feb. 6, reports from the field said.

The pilot lapsed into unconsciousness at an altitude of 28,000 feet above Caddo Lake, but recovered sufficiently to straighten out his pursuit plane at 9,000 feet and eventually land it safely despite a buckled wing.

The terrific dive taken by Lieutenant Keith was in the same type of plane in which Test Pilot H. Lloyd Child of the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Company went hurtling downward at an estimated speed of approximately 575 miles an hour or more recently at Buffalo.

England Reads More

The number of people borrowing books in English public libraries increased by 1,500,000 since 1935.

40-Hour Law Repeal Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A six-point program intended to find a way to keep present industries in South Carolina, particularly textile mills, and encourage new ones to locate in this State, is being given serious consideration by the House Labor, Commerce and Manufactures Committee.

It was drafted and presented to the legislative group by Dr. W. P. Jacobs of Clinton, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and would abolish the 40-hour textile week law, stem the flood of regulatory measures affecting industry, make the "blue laws" more flexible in emergencies, base taxation on actual assessed value of properties, collect delinquent taxes, and revise the intangible tax to prevent its being a burden on new industries.

Dr. Jacobs informed the committee that regulatory bills introduced in the General Assembly during the past five years "were sufficient to completely wreck our industry had they been enacted into law, and even though most of them were not enacted into law, they were sufficient to greatly discourage the importation of new industries and frighten them away."

The Legislature has approved a measure authorizing a study of State finances as outlined in the inaugural speech of Governor Maybank. The committee, composed of members of the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees began work "to make an immediate study of the financial condition of the State and to report the same as soon as practicable to the Governor and the General Assembly."

Under the terms of a bill approved by a Senate committee, the Governor would be authorized to appoint the Commissioner of Labor without the recommendation of the State Federation of Labor. The federation approved the measure, Senator Mars of Abbeville told the committee.

Wife of Gandhi Arrested in Rajkot

RAJKOT, India, Feb. 7 (AP)—Police have arrested Mrs. Kasturibhai Gandhi, wife of Mohandas K. Gandhi, as she arrived in Rajkot State to participate in a civil disobedience campaign. Mrs. Gandhi came here despite a previous police warning that she would be arrested. Known as a "faithful, silent" watcher over her husband, she already has served six periods of imprisonment for political activities on his behalf.

It was believed that the Mahatma and his wife were championing the cause of subjects of native Princes, in a move to block fulfillment of Britain's plan for establishment of an all-India Federal Government. Rajkot is a native State attached to the western India States agency.

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SAFE . . . POSITIVE . . . PLEASANT
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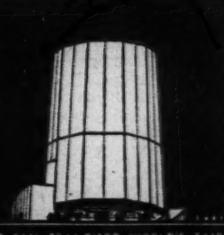
Southern lands call the Northerner from snow to the warm beaches, emerald golf courses, fragrant bridle paths, a sun-drenched out-of-doors. Here is inspiration for your southern vacation in Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PEACE OR WAR



AT SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR
SEE DRAMATIC PEACE FACTS AND WAR FLASHES AT PEACE PROJECTS EXHIBIT - SOUTH WING - HALL WESTERN STATES

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"I have played golf all over the world, and Forest Hills is the finest tourist spot I have ever seen. Both the Forest Hills Hotel and its golf course are perfect.

"This course affords a real test of golf, using every club in the bag. Younger men who are long drivers have no advantage, on the Forest Hills course, over those who play a shorter but more accurate game.

"In addition to its excellent fairways and grass greens, this course is one of unusual beauty because all fairways are cut through the pine woods and are bordered by ornamental shrubs which bloom throughout the season, adding greatly to the interest and pleasure of my game."

Gene Sarazen

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South's Best 18-Hole Golf at Hotel Door

Golf and Riding Free to Weekly Guests

Augusta's Sunshine Is World-Famous

"Nearly Every Day Is a Golfing Day"

Forest Hills Hotel

Fireproof 300 Rooms Augusta, Ga.

Coolidge Wins New Honors For Progress in Research

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 7—Dr. William D. Coolidge, Director of General Electric's Research Laboratories, who has just been awarded the Faraday Medal for 1938 of the British Electrical Engineering Institution, for "notable scientific and industrial achievement," is the second General Electric man to be so honored. The award was granted previously to the late Prof. Elihu Thomson.

Throughout the world all who purchase electric power for lighting would heartily applaud the action of the British electrical engineers, if they had but passing acquaintance with the contribution Dr. Coolidge has made in electrical illumination. Through research conducted under his direction, tungsten was rendered ductile, that is, it was treated so that it could be drawn out in a fine wire for use as filaments in modern electric lamps instead of carbon. In actual cash it reduced the cost of lighting about half, makes possible the saving of more than $1,000,000 to American homes every night.

Dr. William D. Coolidge

Director of the Research Laboratories of General Electric, who has been awarded the Faraday Medal for 1938 by the British Electrical Engineering Institution.

Received Many Honors

In 1914 Dr. Coolidge received the Mumford Medal for this discovery, and in 1927 the Edison Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The latter award is not made annually but only at such times as the Institute's committee on awards decides a man stands forth with sufficient distinction to merit it. Among past recipients of the medal are Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, Nikola Tesla, George Westinghouse and Frank Sprague.

It is one of his most treasured honors. The more so because he saw fit to decline it when it was first made, feeling that a Federal court's decision he was not the inventor of the ductile tungsten process indicated he was not entitled to it. However, those in the profession knew that the court ruling was a technical detail merely differentiating between an inventor and a discoverer, announcing that the law did not permit the patenting of a discovery.

Among Dr. Coolidge's accomplishments is the enthusiasm with which he inspires all researchers under him. His ability to foresee practical applications for otherwise "pure" research has raised many a puttering lab worker into the "better than average" rank.

What of the Future

In an interview over the luncheon table recently he exercised caution in answering the question "What new wonders of the future do you foresee?" by declaring that "Whatever living conditions may be like 50 or 100 years from now, they will be a direct result of engineering developments in the meantime.

"Engineering is simply applied science," he explained. "Just as the engineering of today sprang from scientific researches of the past, so the engineering of the future is being shaped by researches now in progress. That is why the best guess as to the future may be formulated only after a study of recent scientific developments and their possible applications."

He recalled that 50 years ago a Commissioner of Patents resigned because all worthwhile inventions had been made and the patent office might soon become useless, and that less than 50 years ago, an eminent physicist declared all the fundamental discoveries had been made, and it only remained for researchers to polish off the minute details.

"It is true," he declared, "that the most obvious things have been discovered, but the army of scientific workers has enormously increased and new weapons of marvelous range and accuracy have been developed for attacking the unknown, so that, although the terrain grows more difficult, the forward drive is steadily gaining momentum. Although the progress of the past 50 years has been tremendous, we may be absolutely certain it will be far surpassed in the next 50."

Canadian Factory For Glazed Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A wide range of coated paper, including bronze and aluminum finish, many of which are now imported, will be produced here by Canada Glazed Papers, Ltd., at their new plant, it has been announced by T. H. Bartley, general manager of the Toronto Industrial Commission. The new plant is designed to produce annually 1,250 tons of high quality glazed paper to be used for paper box covers, magazine covers, and label papers.

The company, recently incorporated under Ontario charter, leased 25,000 square feet of floor space, built a large vertical type coating machine at a cost of $40,000, and installed considerable equipment, to start operations.

Class Lines Ignored In Soviet Honors

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (AP)—Two waitresses and a janitress shared today in decorations awarded 109 officers, instructors, and other personnel in connection with the twentieth anniversary of Frunze Military Academy.

Others receiving awards for service at the Academy, which trains some of the best Red Army officers, included a barber, a nurse, three teachers of foreign language, and one teacher of physics.

British Sovereigns Discuss U. S. Visit

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—King George and Quen Elizabth today discussed their forthcoming visit to the United States and Canada with Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Washington. The Ambassador remained to lunch with the sovereigns after he had been received in audience by the King.

King George also met the Nazi Labor Front leader, Dr. Robert Ley, when he received delegates to the World Recreation and Leisure Congress.

U. S. Reserves Rights To Wrangell Island

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States' rights to Wrangell Island, northwest of Bering Strait, have been fully reserved.

This was disclosed Feb. 6 when the State Department released unpublished documents and diplomatic correspondence, dating back to 1923, relating to the Island and rival claims of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Canada.

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Text of President's Relief Message

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on relief follows:

On Saturday, Feb. 4, I approved House Joint Resolution Number 83 which appropriates $725,000,000 t ocontinue the operation of the Works Progress Administration for the remaining five months of the current fiscal year.

I would have withheld my approval of this legislation on the ground of its inadequacy to meet human need and I would have immediately asked for a larger sum if it had not been for the provision there shall not be a reduction of more than 5 per cent of the number of employees on Works Progress Projects prior to April 1, 1939.

This proviso leads to the conclusion that the Congress stands ready during the balance of February and the month of March to reconsider actual needs in time to increase before April 1 the appropriation for the last three months of the fiscal year.

In my message to the Congress on Jan. 5, 1939, I recommend a supplementary appropriation of $875,000,000. This was based on a program to give employment to 3,000,000 workers during February and March and to reduce this employment to an average of 2,700,000 workers in June. This estimated reduction of 300,000 workers by June took full cognizance of the economic recovery which might reasonably be anticipated.

Because it has been necessary during the first week of February to utilize all the working capital and pay roll reserves normally maintained to protect the funds of the United States against over-obligation, it will also be necessary immediately to re-establish these reserves from the supplementary appropriation.

Center on Winter Months

The net amount available to finance the Works Progress Administration from Feb. 1 to June 30 is therefore $725,000,000.

In discussing the employment that can be provided for five months with $725,000,000 first consideration is given to the winter months of February and March. The Joint Resolution requires that reduction in employment in those months shall not exceed 5 per cent which reduction, if carried out, would mean the discharge of 150,000 employees.

However, I call your attention to the fact that the rolls have already been reduced by 350,000 since the last week of last October. As no new assignments have been made during this period, there has been a large accumulation of ablebodied people certified to us as in need of relief—people however who have not been able to secure places on the work program.

Th need of these people is so apparent and so deserving that the rolls, in human decency, ought not to be reduced during February and March by even 5 per cent. After conferences with the Works Progress Administration it has been determined for the above reason to hold the rolls at the present figure of 3,000,000 persons during these two months.

To employ these 3,000,000 people at the prevailing average monthly cost of $61 will require an expenditure of $368,000,000.

This will leave $369,000,000 for the months, April, May and June.

Under the terms of the Joint Resolution this sum must be apportioned over the entire period to June 30. The administrator will have at his disposal an average of approximately $120,000,000 per month for these three months—providing an average employment of slightly less than 2,000,000 persons.

Two Alternatives Open

Two alternatives under the Joint Resolution are open to the Administrator. The first is to reduce the rolls abruptly by 1,000,000 persons on the first of April and provide an average employment of 2,000,000 persons during the ensuing three months. This would result in throwing this very large number of persons out of employment suddenly. Such a number cannot possibly be absorbed by private industry in time to prevent extreme distress.

And I call your attention to the fact that on the average every person discharged from the rolls has dependent on him or her three other persons. In other words, the greater part of 4,000,000 Americans will be stranded.

The second alternative is to commence a week-by-week reduction on April 1 and to carry this reduction through to June 30. Even on the assumption that all reserves which under proper governmental procedure should be maintained, were completely expended by June 30, such reduction would require that employment by the end of June will be reduced to a figure well below 1,500,000 persons.

In other words, the program of present employment would be slashed considerably more than one half within a period of three months.

If, however, proper reserves were maintained at the end of the fiscal year, employment at the end of June would drop still further—to a figure of only slightly more than 1,000,000 persons.

Therefore, on a program of gradual reduction from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 persons would be thrown out of Works Progress Administration employment—or, with the addition of those dependent on them, from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 Americans would no longer receive Federal Government aid.

I ask that the Congress commence immediate consideration of these simple and alarming facts. The operations of the Works Progress Administration are of such magnitude that if a reduction such as I have above described has to be carried out, orderly and efficient planning requires that this be known definitely by the first week in March. It is equally important that the Executive Branch of the Government be informed at the earliest possible moment what additional funds, if any, will be available on and after April 1.

Asks $150,000,000 More

I invite the attention of the Congress to the fact that my recommendation for the larger amount was made to the Congress on Jan. 5 and the Joint Resolution providing for a much reduced appropriation was presented for my consideration more than four weeks later.

In view of the foregoing considerations, I report to the Congress that in my opinion an emergency now exists, and that the facts constituting such emergency are as follows:

(A) That the rolls of the Works Progress Administration should be held at the present figure of 3,000,000 through the winter months of February and March to prevent undue suffering and to care in part for those persons who have been certified as in need, but have not been given employment.

(B) That the funds which have been provided by the Congress, if not supplemented, will require a very drastic reduction in the Works Progress Administration rolls commencing April 1, 1939, which would result in removing people from the work program in numbers far beyond those that could be absorbed by industry with any conceivable degree of recovery. Widespread want or distress would inevitably follow.

(C) That the need for orderly planning of the Works Progress Administration program requires that the administrator should know by the early part of March what funds will be at his disposal after April 1 and that, due to the time required for congressional action, this can be brought about only by my reporting to the Congress on the situation at this time.

I therefore recommend to the Congress immediate consideration of legislation providing an additional sum of $150,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration to be available in the balance of the current fiscal year.

Education Aids Britain To Face Jobless Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 7—Once more Britain's unemployment problem looms large in the public eye as the Ministry of Labor issues new figures revealing that the jobless total has again topped the 2,000,000 mark. But even this dismal industrial landscape has its brighter side.

Almost unnoticed in the shadow cast by the vast problem of Britain's 1,830,000 jobless viewed as a whole, steady and effective progress is now being made in a number of public and private efforts to reduce the toll of unemployment.

While experts are debating methods to be adopted to attack the problem at its roots, Government Departments, charitable associations, and leading industrialists are seeing what they can do, here and now, to deal with some part of the problem in a constructive way.

With Government assistance new industries are being successfully established in distressed areas, bringing work at last for thousands who have faced unemployment perhaps for a space of years.

Education Plays Big Roll

And, hand in hand with this development, other workers, young and not-so-young, whose trades are slack are being trained in other trades where the demand for skilled labor is greater.

The Trading Estate in Northern Ireland, on which the Northern Ireland Government offers light industries free sites and exemption from taxes, is providing some 7,000 jobless with work.

In South Wales, one of the most depressed areas in Britain, more than 2,000 out-of-works have been provided with jobs on the similar trading estates which have been set up by the British Government and 50 new light industrial concerns have set up factories.

119 New Factories

In Northern England, 119 new factories have been set going on the Team Valley Trading Estate.

Nor is the Government alone in such efforts. Lord Nuffield, Britain's "Henry Ford," has instituted a £2,000,000 Trust to assist distressed areas, and this Trust has already done the important work of reopening collieries in the Cumberland town of Whitehaven, where for some years half the population has been jobless.

In Ebbw Vale, South Wales, the powers of finance and industry are co-operating to build prosperity out of recession. Several thousands of Welsh jobless are promised work when the great steel and tinplate rolling mills of Richard Thomas & Co. finally start work.

The reconstruction of this company is a unique example of co-operation in the steel industry, for believing the construction of the new mills to be nationally important, the five national joint-stock banks are financing the most modern steel rolling plant in Britain. At the time the banks stepped in it looked as if the mills, long planned by the company, might never roll.

Example of South Wales

South Wales is a particularly interesting example of the minor constructive efforts which are being made to alleviate the jobless problem. In 1936 a Monitor writer, touring South Wales at a time when its position seemed most desperate, reported that for the most part all that was being offered to the tens of thousands of jobless Welshmen was "mitigation for being jobless—clubs, hobbies, voluntary labor, something to do while there is nothing to do."

Now the clubs and hobbies are still going strong, and in fact are still as necessary as ever, but the policy of introducing new light industries into this previously wholly coal-mining district has brought more than 150 new industrial concerns to South Wales since 1936, and enlargements of 30 existing works. There are now actually 50 separate new industries in this area.

Employment in these light industries has, however, made little difference in the look of the large-scale jobless statistics, for South Wales in 1936 had 35 per cent of its 500,000 working population out of jobs and it would need the establishment of 1,000 new light factories to wipe out that deficit.

Training Camps

For this reason the Government is progressing with a scheme for taking young jobless workers from South Wales and the other distressed areas and training them for skilled jobs in more prosperous districts. For older workers there are also similar taining camps but these have a more difficult time since the adaptability of the workers is naturally less, and consequently the camps are used more for keeping up the men's physical fitness and mental alertness than for getting them new trades.

Education is the new weapon which the authorites are using to fight unemployment, and the youth training centers are proving a great success. Many young workers who might otherwise have been forced to spend many months selling their labor in overfilled markets are now enabled to offer for sale a much more highly prized commodity—specialized training in a technical craft, such as coachbuilding, engineering, welding, or catering.

At the present moment there are 10,000 workers of all ages in training centers and instructional camps.

A voluntary organization of the Society of Friends has also been doing good work in relieving the plight of jobless. Colonies of workless men and women have been established aiming at subsistence production, the settlers producing most of their own food and clothing. Lord Nuffield again helped the unemployed when this scheme started, by donating £30,000 to enable it to expand, so that there are now half a dozen estates spread throughout the country.

Constructive Thinking

Particularly evidenced, say the Society of Friends, is a change in the constructive thinking of workers at these settlements. Their "grudge against society" is disappearing, and they look upon life with renewed hope and vigor.

The same experience has been the lot of the Embankment Fellowship Center, by the side of the Thames at Waterloo, where destitute men of over 45 years of age are "rebuilt" in their mental outlook and material well-being. Every year about 500 "down-and-outs" are given shelter in the Fellowship, and after the shelter are given a new trade and, eventually, a new job as well.

How much greater the unemployment problem would be if these progressive efforts were not continuing and strengthening is a subject for much good thought. As it is, the problem is large enough by all standards. Government and public realize that something much bigger must be done to reduce the problem to its lowest terms. Britain's particular difficulty is that millions of workers depend upon overseas trade for their jobs, and a revival of overseas trade depends upon confidence in the international situation, which itself involves a pretty considerable change of thinking.

British Premier Is Sorry He Can't Visit Roosevelt

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain guardedly turned down a suggestion in the House of Commons today that he should visit President Roosevelt as a continuation of his visits to the leaders of Germany, Italy, and France.

Mr. Chamberlain declared those visits "to other countries in all cases have been in connection with special circumstances."

His statement replied to a question by Geoffrey Mander, opposition liberal, who called President Roosevelt "the greatest man in the world at the present time" when he questioned Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain said he would "gladly extend" his visits but "it will be remembered that absence of the prime minister from the country for more than a brief interval would give rise to a good deal of inconvenience which it would be desirable to avoid."

Jewish Settlement In British Guiana?

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (CP)—Five Americans and two Britons will be included in the personnel of a Commission coming here Feb. 10 to study possibilities of Jewish settlements in British Guiana.

The commission as announced includes:

Dr. Edward C. Ernst, Assistant Director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, who will be chairman; Col. Howard U. Nicholas, United States Army Engineering Corps; Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, Jewish colonization expert and agronomist; Emile C. Bataille, a colonization expert with Canadian experience, and Dr. Anthony Donovan, a sanitary expert. Another American may be added.

The Britons are Sir Crawford Douglas Jones, formerly Colonial Secretary for British Guiana, and Sir Geoffrey Evans, formerly principal of Trinidad Tropical College and now economic botanist at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, England.

Dr. D. W. Duthie, agricultural chemist here, will be attached to the commission as adviser while Desmond Holdridge, an author-explorer with a knowledge of the British Guiana hinterland, will be secretary.

U. S. Awards Contracts For Passenger Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company has received an award for six steam-propelled ships to cost $2,890,000 each from the Maritime Commission.

The Commission said they would be assigned to the San Francisco round-the-world route. The vessels are about 11,926 deadweight tons and are 492 feet overall. They will have accommodations for from 68 to 100 passengers.

Indian Achiever

Mark Burns

Member of Chippewa Tribe honored by medal of Indian Council.

Speech Action Opposed by Judge In Jersey City

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a decision enjoining Mayor Frank Hague and his Jersey City police from denying the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Civil Liberties Union the right of free assembly.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 6—Charles Hershenstein, attorney for Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City, today appeared before the United States Supreme Court in Washington, with a plea for a writ of certiorari in the injunction handed down by Judge William A. Clark of the Federal Court in Newark, asking the high court meanwhile to order a stay in the enforcement of Judge Clark's ruling.

The injunction, obtained by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was upheld by the United States Circuit Court on Jan. 26 and restrained the Mayor and City officials from interfering with free assembly and free speech.

Mr. Hershenstein's appearance before the high court comes close on the heels of a warning by Ezra Nolan, Clerk and Acting Judge of the Hudson County Traffic Court, that if the Court upholds Judge Clark's injunction, Jersey City war veterans and citizens will take to themselves the right to "defend" the City against the inroads of "Communistic" labor and liberal leaders.

Mr. Nolan's address was delivered before about 200 members of the Albert L. Quinn Post of the American Legion, of which he is Judge Advocate, on Saturday night. War veterans' organizations in Jersey City have been supporters of Mayor Frank Hague in his fight against Socialists, Communists, the Congress for Industrial Organizations, and the American Civil Liberties Union.

"We hope," said Mr. Nolan, "the Supreme Court will not create an intolerable situation in Jersey City by placing a cloak of respectability about the shoulders of those Communistic leaders and give them the rights and privileges which should only be accorded to real, honest, patriotic American citizens."

Mr. Nolan warned Roger Baldwin, head of the American Civil Liberties Union, Morris Ernst, General Counsel for the Congress for Industrial Organizations, and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, that the final victory in the preservation of democracy in Jersey City "rests with the patriotic veterans and a large army of patriotic citizens who want no part of your activities within their boundaries."

Declaring that Jersey City was "an exceptionally peaceful community, Mr. Nolan went on to say:

"The only time there is any danger of riots or bloodshed is when these known enemies of democracy and existing laws or ordinances publicly announce to the press their intention of coming here and propounding their ideals. The recent opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals indicates that privileges and rights have been granted to a group who, it has been established, are known as enemies of our form of government, the United States Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, which we fought to preserve in 1917 and 1918."

Money's Worth in Coins? Commission Will Find Out

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, picked a group to sample the Nation's money and see if the people are getting full weight. The commission will meet at the Philadelphia Mint Feb. 8 to witness testing of sample coins selected from every batch turned out in the last year.

Commission members are John J. Dorman, New York City; Allen B. Endicott, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. Winthrop Palmer, Fairfield, Conn.; Miss Gertrude Ely, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Dr. William H. Crane, Philadelphia; Mrs. Burke Sinclair, Washington; Mrs. Margaret W. Perry, Westerly, R. I., and Judge Charles Harwood, New York City.

Mexican Students Cheer For Teachers on Strike

TAMPICO, Mexico (AP)—Fourteen thousand students cheered Feb. 7 for their teachers who struck for higher wages.

The students made speeches in Town Square, declaring the teachers who now get from two to three pesos, 40 to 60 cents, a day, earned less than peons in the oil fields.

Air Travel Sets Record

Pan American Airways officials announced in Miami that 1938 set a record for air travel between this country and Latin America, with a total of 73,910 passengers carried.

Indians Led to Self-Support By Guidance of Mark Burns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn. — When the Indian Council Fire of Chicago recently awarded its Annual Achievement Medal to Mark L. Burns, Chippewa, it went to an Indian who is decidedly not "without honor in his own country" and among his own people, according to Lawrence E. Lindley of the Indian Rights Association.

Mr. Lindley recently visited the Consolidated Chippewa Agency of Minnesota and saw how Mr. Burns as its superintendent is having his Indians follow every possible avenue to self-support, including continued development of the wild rice industry.

Mr. Burns in his duties as Government co-ordinator of the Lakes States Area, embracing Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa, travels from agency to agency to help one agency tie in its efforts with another and to help standardize the mechanism of these agencies.

"To be able to work with the many superintendents and their staffs, who are all striving for the same goal," explains Mr. Burns, "and to see them approach their common problems along an entirely different line of attack, is one of the most satisfying rewards in this position."

Modestly Mr. Burns says about his early days as lumberjack in the Pine Woods of Minnesota: "Being a boy just out of school, with no vocational training, but filled with an ambition to do something for myself, I decided to become a full-fledged lumberjack like the ones I saw leaving town, all 'dolled up' in heavy woolens, for Grand Rapids where I was born had become one of the main industrial centers of the North Woods country from which lumberjack and camp supplies were distributed to the many logging camps operating throughout the territory.

A Region of Forest Majesty

"As I trudged along the Tote Road on my first trip to a lumber camp I felt the beauty of the region that previously my Chippewa Indians had completely dominated. The gigantic trees, standing majestically along each side of the road, with the frost glistening on them like sparkling diamonds, made me stop many times on this cold morning to look on them with pride, as well as with a feeling of sadness that I was going to help in the devastation of this forest."

After his days as a lumberjack and driving logs from the headwaters of the Mississippi to the sawmills of Minneapolis, Mr. Burns operated a logging camp of his own for a few years, which gave him factual experience for the Indian Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. Then in 1911 he became lumberman-at-large in the Forestry Department of the Service, where he covered individual allotments as well as tribal lands of Indians.

In 1925 came his appointment as Superintendent of the Red Lake Agency, and today he is holding the same position at the Consolidated Chippewa Academy, besides being Co-ordinator.

Social Problem Faced

This agency, where the birch bark teepee and birch bark canoe are still for use, is much larger than that of the Red Lake, and the Indian problems far different. Where the Indians at Red Lake had timber, fishing, and other forestry resources, the people under the Consolidated Chippewa Agency were almost destitute for means of a livelihood.

"It became more of a social problem," says Mr. Burns, "and even a relief problem. There was much to be done and many lessons to be learned. New projects were introduced for the Chippewa; road programs were developed; CCC-ID Camps established; health facilities improved and extended; education spread to smaller communities and gradually transferred from Federal to State Supervision.

"It takes years to find out what it is the Indian people need most to rehabilitate themselves into this white man's world, and working along these lines, Washington Office with its scientific experts, and the Superintendent and his entire staff seek out ways and means for the betterment of the Indian people, and after they are found it takes patience, money, and time to work them out. That is the real goal behind my work and typifies my efforts as Superintendent from 1925 on. Although we never reach our goal completely, much advancement has been made in these last 15 to 20 years."

La Guardia Endorses Amlie

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York strongly endorsed today President Roosevelt's nomination of Thomas A. Amlie to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As a Senate Interstate Commerce Committee continued hearings on Mr. Amlie's appointment, Mayor La Guardia advised the group in a letter that he believed Mr. Amlie "is a good American" and "is patriotic."

Mr. Amlie, a Wisconsin Progressive, denied emphatically at a hearing yesterday that he was in sympathy with Communism. He made a qualified statement that he favored Government ownership of railroads.

At today's session, Luther M. Walter, Chicago attorney, continued testimony in opposition to Mr. Amlie. He quoted from Mr. Amlie's writings in an effort to show the latter was not qualified for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Amlie's was one of two recent Presidential nominations which drew objections. The other was that of Floyd H. Roberts, whom the Senate refused to confirm as a Federal Judge in Virginia. White House officials said President Roosevelt would make public late today a lengthy letter to Judge Roberts.

With the letter, they said, the President would make public voluminous correspondence on the Roberts nomination, to review the whole controversy.

In his letter on Mr. Amlie, Mayor La Guardia said that "there have been so many gratuitous statements made against him that one in his favor would not be amiss."

The New York Mayor added:

"Mr. Amlie served a term in the House during my time (Mayor La Guardia formerly was a Representative.) We were closely associated in the then Progressive group, and I am in a position to know of his sincerity, zeal, and personal and intellectual integrity."

Some politicians said that backing from the New York Mayor would emphasize the nature of the liberal-conservative controversy developing in the Senate over confirmation of Mr. Amlie's nomination.

Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, (D) of Tennessee, explained his vote against confirmation of Mr. Roberts by saying:

"When both Senators from their State say a nominee is personally and politically offensive to them, it has been the unwritten law of the Senate for 150 years to reject."

Entirely different is the controversy over Mr. Amlie. Whereas the question of Mr. Roberts' qualifications was not raised, Mr. Amlie's critics have accused him of unfitness to serve by charging him with Communism and with a lack of acquaintance with transportation problems.

Books From Europe For Canadian Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Women's institutes in the area surrounding Toronto have joined with similar groups in other parts of Ontario, eastern Canada, Great Britain, the United States, and France in providing books for the western provinces through the Lady Tweedsmuir Public Libraries, it was reported by officials of the Women's institutes and homemakers' organization here recently, who stated that 23,000 books have been received and shipped to the West.

Good modern fiction, good biographies, up-to-date books on economics, history, and natural science are the ones generally requested, according to the officials, and constant requests for books come from teachers and children in the drought areas.

The service was started by Lady Tweedsmuir, who examines personally all books that are sent in, and she has asked that service clubs, women's institutes, homemakers' organizations and similar organizations as well as private individuals send her any discarded books.

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France to Provide Refuge For 270,000 Fleeing Spain

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 7 (AP)—French authorities arranged to accommodate a total of 270,000 Spanish troops and refugees, of whom 130,000 crossed the frontier last week after the fall of Barcelona and another 40,000 had reached France since Sunday when the general flight began.

Spanish Government troops, having given up as hopeless the idea of further resistance in Catalonia, continued to move into concentration camps on the French side of the border. Civilian refugees were sent to shelters in the interior of France. Both troops and civilians were being maintained by the French Government at a daily cost of abbut 10 francs (26 cents) a person.

Albert Sarraut, French Minister of the Interior, said France could not offer asylum to members of the Spanish Government as long as they pursued the civil war.

Ban Officials

"France will shelter the refugees," he said, "but not members of the Government which has not resigned."

Many members of the Government, however, were on French soil on diplomatic passports ostensibly on various missions.

Spanish troops were pouring across the border—and giving up their arms to French guards—at the rate of nearly 6,000 an hour. Frontier posts were jammed by long lines.

Along the mountain road between Le Perthus and Le Boulou, French Mobile Guards stood at 25-yard intervals, shepherding the flocks of refugees, while more than 100 units of the French Army's motorcycle machine-gun corps patroled the frontier zone.

Spaniards wounded on war fronts and in rearguard bombings filled first aid stations and crowded hospitals along the border.

Somewhere in the streams of beaten men were several thousand members of the International Brigade, mustered out of the Spanish Government ranks before the fall of Barcelona, but caught in the Catalonian rout.

French frontier guards made no attempt to separate foreigners from Spaniards. They left that to troops and Mobile Guardsmen at the Argeles Concentration Camp and to the International Military Commission of the League of Nations supervising the withdrawal of foreigners.

At least three of nine Americans, known yesterday to be in Catalonia, came out.

Exchange offices did a big business. A 100-peseta note, issued during the war by the Republican regime, was worth one franc this morning. By afternoon it took 500 paper pesetas to buy a franc ($0.26).

Paper pesetas issued by the Government before the war, however, were officially recognized at Burgos, seat of the Insurgent Government. The 100-peseta notes of prewar issue could be exchanged for 28 francs.

Franco and France

PARIS (AP)—Insurgent General Francisco Franco has given a promise of friendly relations between the "New Spain" and France, diplomatic informants said Feb. 7.

Senator Léon Berard, semi-official French envoy to Burgos, received this assurance from the Insurgent Administration and was returning to Paris "highly satisfied" with his exploratory talks, it was ascertained here.

His trip to Burgos during the military decline of the Spanish Government served as a prelude to possible recognition of General Franco as ruler of Spain by both Britain and France.

Three principal points of his report were given by diplomatic quarters as:

1. Insurgent Spain has erected no fortifications on its Pyrenees frontier facing France and will raise none.
2. Any military airport placed near the border during the civil war will be removed.
3. No foreign power will be permitted to keep a political or military foothold in Spain.

In return for these assurances, the Insurgent Administration was said to have asked France to recognize Franco's regime as the sole Government of Spain and to send an Ambassador to Burgos.

This report went far toward quieting French fears that an end to the war would bring a new period of European tension, with Italy using her troops in Spain as a lever to enforce demands for concessions in the French Colonial empire.

Franco's Terms: Surrender

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Insurgent General Francisco Franco was reported Feb. 6 to have met suggestions advanced at that time for an armistice in Spain's Civil War with a declaration that his terms were "unconditional surrender."

General Franco, confident of an early Insurgent victory, was represented as feeling that any talk of an armistice was useless.

His most recent direct action to end the war was a radio appeal to the Government in January to lay down its arms.

He declared then the Government could not possibly win and promised pardons for all those who he said were "misled" into fighting on the Government side.

The General coupled his promise with a declaration that Government leaders responsible for prolonging the war would be punished, particularly those "who have stained their hands with the blood of their brothers."

Barcelona advices reported Insurgent planes flew over retreating Government troops in Catalonia today and dropped pamphlets signed by General Franco reading: "I guarantee that the lives of all troops who surrender in good faith will be respected."

Military advices reported 3,000 Government militiamen and several thousand women and children refugees who fled from Catalonia into France had returned to Insurgent Spain by way of Irun.

Italian Losses in Spain

ROME (AP)—Italy on Feb. 7 announced 96 Italian fatalities on the Catalonian front. This brings the total of Italian fatalities in the entire Spanish campaign to 1,569.

'The Good Old Days' Before Screen and Radio

Scenes and Characters From Thorpe Dickson's Toy Theater in London

Old London Toy Theater Shop Still Turns Out Its Actors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Children in many parts of the world who delight to stage-manage miniature theaters—and there are many more such children (of all ages) than one might suspect in this age of radio and moving pictures—will rejoice to learn that the old, original Toy Theater Shop in Hoxton Street, London, is to continue production after all.

Though Mr. Benjamin Pollock is no longer there, to cut and gum his "wings" and "drop scenes," his eldest daughter, Miss Louisa Pollock, is still making toy theater sheets, of the traditional patterns, in the "dim shop, low in the roof, and smelling strong of glue and footlights," which Robert Louis Stevenson describes so affectionately in his "Memories and Portraits."

Demand Unceasing

The letters that Miss Pollock receives from customers in various lands show that there is an unceasing demand for the characters and properties that brought such keen delight to Stevenson—the "pages of gesticulating villains, bosky combats, palaces and warships, of frowning fortresses and prison vaults." Today "Cinderella," "The Sleeping Beauty," and "The Corsican Brothers" are more popular than "The Wreck Ashore," "Sixteen-string Jack," and "The Miller and His Men," which were most in vogue in Stevenson's day.

"If you love art, folly, or the bright eyes of children, speed to Pollock's," Stevenson wrote in "A Penny Plain and Twopence Coloured.' And, if you do that today, you see very much what he did. Still in the window in the gas-lit Regency Square is displayed the same old toy theater, its stage peopled by cardboard Victorian fairies, dressed in tinsel paint. The design for the proscenium of the Pollock theater has been the same for 75 years, and there has been no change of personnel in the little varnished orchestra in front.

The stages for the theaters are now made by one of Miss Pollock's brothers, who does the carpentry when he comes home from his office. Miss Louisa herself does the cutting out and coloring. There has been just one change. The sheets now cost more. "Penny Plain" is now three-halfpence and "Twopence Colored" is now threepence. Maybe you remember that Stevenson took rather a poor view of the colored productions. He could not quite forgive the child who, wilfully forgoing pleasure, stoops to "twopence colored." With crimson lake and Prussian blue a certain purple is to be compounded which, for cloaks especially, Titian could not equal."

Gas Footlights

One of the most enthusiastic oldtimers of the miniature theater is Thorpe Dickson, London artist. He and his brother used to give greatly appreciated performances to the family in the hay-loft (charging a penny for admission) 40 years ago.

From the relics of his repertory come also the sheet of "Sleeping Beauty" characters. Their theatrical careers never reached the point of being cut out, mounted on cardboard, and fixed into tin slides. "The big thriller about our theater," said Mr. Dickson to this writer, "was the installation of real gas footlights. And there was always the prospect that the thrill might become rather overpowering unless great care were taken with the rise and fall of the curtain."

War Fleets Figure Light Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An apparent reluctance on the part of both Republican and Franco sides to risk naval action was one of the surprising factors in the Spanish Civil War. For aside from the sinking of Gen. Francisco Franco's battleship España in April, 1937, his cruiser Baleares in March, 1938, the loss of the Government destroyer, Ciscar, and the romantically headlined escapades of the José Luis Diez, the fleets have consistently sailed clear of war's troubled waters.

One reason attributes this passivity to Insurgent inferiority, and the convoy pre-occupation of the Loyalist ships. But Insurgent inferiority, which is roughly one to two (14 ships to 27) is restored by the elasticity of nonintervention.

British sailors, attacked on the high seas, would be the first to find difficulty in accepting the second part of this theory; they might try vainly to recall how many times they had sailed under Republican naval escort.

Some weeks ago, a British ship, the Lucky, Valencia-bound with food, was ordered by Insurgent patrols to change course for Formentor on the Balearics. Her captain, unwilling to submit, searched round for assistance, found none, and was forced to comply.

Where, he asked in pardonable annoyance, were the Republican patrols? Certainly not away on aggressive maneuvers, for during the whole time the little cruiser José Luis Diez was left to find her lone way out of Gibraltar. Insurgent "police"—first the trawler Vincente Puchol, and later the 10,000-ton cruiser Canarias—were gift targets for any purposeful Loyalist submarine that might have wandered into the Straits. They were unmolested, and the José Luis Diez was lost.

The Insurgents have 14 ships—Canarias (cruiser, 10,668 tons), Almirante Cervera (cruiser, 9,385 tons), Velasco-Miilla, Velasco and Velasco-Ceuta (destroyers, 1,400 tons), Canovas del Castillo, Dato, Lauria, Canalejas, and Laracho (gunboats, 800 tons), Mola and Sanjurjo (submarines), and two torpedo boats of 190 tons.

The Loyalists have 27—Jaime I (battleship, 16,400 tons), Libertad, Miguel de Cervantes (cruisers, 9,385 tons), Mendez Nuñez (cruiser, 6,140 tons), Sanchez Barcaiztegui, Lepanto, Churruca, Alcala Galiano, Almirante Valdes, Almirante Antequera, Almirante Miranda, Escando, Gravina, Jorge Juan, and Ulloa (destroyers, 2,120 tons), Alsedo and Lazaga (destroyers, 1,337 tons), five submarines, three torpedo boats of 190 tons, and Laya and Tetuan (gunboats of 800 tons).

Hull Rules on Scrap Iron

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed yesterday that the United States had sold more armaments to China than to Japan in the last year and a half.

Mr. Hull made this known in a letter to Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas in acknowledging receipt of protests from constituents of Senator Capper against shipment of scrap iron to Japan. The protests, which the Kansan forwarded to the Department of State, said the scrap was being used to make munitions.

Mr. Hull said that the shipments of war materials to the two countries had not been banned because the Neutrality Act had not been applied to the Far Eastern hostilities.

"It may be added," the Secretary wrote, "that the purpose of the Neutrality Act was, first and foremost, to keep this Country out of war and to protect its best interests and those of its nationals.

"Should the President issue a proclamation finding that a state of war exists between China and Japan the export from the United States of arms, ammunition, and implements of war not only to Japan but to China as well would be immediately prohibited.

"It is of interest to note in this connection that since July 1, 1937, the Department of State has issued licenses for the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to China in the value of $14,358,277.30 and to Japan in the value of $10,922,693.08."

The Secretary cited that the Neutrality Act would not authorize the President to forbid the export of scrap iron to any foreign country, because scrap iron is not classified as arms, ammunition or implements of war.

Lancashire's Ways Changing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The red handkerchief with which the Lancashire millworker always covered his lunch basin of hot pot is being ousted by the everyday white handkerchief as Lancashire changes its character and grows more and more like any other place. Today cotton mill chimneys no longer belch forth their soiling smoke fast enough to make the use of white basin covers impracticable. So people just don't bother about the traditional red ones any more.

But this is only one of the ways in which Lancashire is changing. Day by day it is becoming more difficult to distinguish Lancashire cotton towns from those in other parts of England which make automobiles, furniture, sausages, or garden rollers.

Places like Oldham, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley and Rochdale have in many ways revolted against being dubbed "typical Lancashire towns." Idle looms, scrapped spindles, and the 400,000 cotton operatives who because of the decline in the cotton industry are forced to look elsewhere for employment, only account in part for this tendency. Millworkers themselves are moving with the times and dropping the traditional modes and manners which made Lancashire different from any other English county.

Even the shawl with which women cotton workers almost invariably covered their heads is gradually being discarded. And the dialect as it was once spoken in the cotton towns is going too. But in order that it should not be entirely lost and forgotten gramophone records have been made and its richness preserved for future generations.

Clogs are going the same way. Nowadays they are becoming museum pieces and the clatter of these wooden "shoes" on the pavement as the mill hands hurried through the streets to the factories is becoming just another of the lost sounds of Lancashire. Mill girls go quietly by in up-to-date high-heeled shoes, and those men who still cling to the comfort of clogs deaden the noise with rubber "irons."

So the clogger has had to turn to boot repairing, but the knocker-up, ousted from business by the alarm clock, has not been able to transfer his talents so easily.

Long pole in hand, he used to pass through the sleeping streets rapping on bedroom windows to wake the workers so that they might be up and about by the time the drone of the mill hooters summoned them to work.

Today, where knockers-up exist, their clientele is small and they go their limited rounds merely for the purpose of supplementing small wages.

The Gaekwar of Barodo

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Maharaja Gaekwar Sir Sayaji Rao III of Baroda, who passed on Feb. 6, was the third wealthiest of the ruling princes of India.

The Maharaja opeped the Parliament of Religion at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933.

Baroda, although relatively small in area, is considered one of the most important Indian states.

The Maharaja, who represented the Indian princes at a number of conferences with the British Government, was reputed to have an annual income of $10,000,000.

Cardenas Discusses Oil Issue

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 7 (AP)—President Cardenas was reported authoritatively to have conferred yesterday with heads of the Mexican Petroleum Department concerning payment of indemnities to foreign oil companies whose properties were expropriated last March 18.

The conference was regarded as a preliminary to anticipated direct conversations between President Cardenas and Donald Richberg, former NRA Administrator, who has been retained as counsel for some of the American companies taken over by the Government.

Officials were silent on what occurred at the meeting, said to have been attended by Vincente Cortes Herrera and Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, manager and sales manager, respectively, of the Petroleum Department.

Reports of a meeting between President Cardenas and Mr. Richberg within the next few weeks have circulated since the recent conference between President Roosevelt and Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castilla Najera in Washington.

It was understood the Government was planning to deliver to the expropriated companies for sale abroad a large portion of Mexico's oil output.

There have been a number of deals arranged by the Government for disposal of its oil surplus, but sales have been below the desired level.

Reports that the Cardenas regime was having difficulty in disposing of products received in barter sales to Germany have led to belief the Government was eager to work out an arrangement with the expropriated companies.

Numerous Washington conferences on the oil question were construed here as meaning that President Roosevelt likewise was anxious to clear up the vexing issue.

The fact that the United States' silver purchase agreement expires in June was looked upon as another powerful factor in hastening negotiations. Silver is one of the chief bases of Mexican economy, and the United States is the biggest buyer of the metal from Mexico.

Washington Sees Gains

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—State Department officials expressed the belief today that progress was being made in settlement of the oil expropriations dispute with Mexico but said they did not consider the question sufficiently far advanced to discuss it.

These officials asserted that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had been in frequent consultation recently with representatives of the oil companies and President Roosevelt and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary, conferred Feb. 4 with Mexican Ambassador Najera.

Oil company representatives are about to decide, it was learned in other quarters, whether to negotiate directly with the Mexican Government or to continue their efforts to induce the State Department to do so on their behalf.

Britain Assured By Italy About Leaving Spain

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Italian Government has disclaimed to Great Britain any intention of keeping Italian troops in Spain after a final Insurgent victory, it was reported today in political circles.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano was said to have assured Lord Perth, British Ambassador, that the usually authoritative editor Virginio Gayda did not express the Government's viewpoint in saying that Italians would remain in Spain until a "complete political victory" had been won by Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco.

Lord Perth called on Count Ciano late yesterday to ask how Italian leaders reconciled intentions attributed to them by Signor Gayda with the British-Italian friendship agreement which went into effect Nov. 16.

The agreement provided that Italian troops would be withdrawn from Spain as soon as the civil war ended, if not earlier.

The British were reported to have accepted Count Ciano's denial that in this matter the Italian press had been inspired by, or reflected, Premier Mussolini's views.

The Fascist Grand Council Feb. 5 served notice that Italian volunteers "will not abandon" the Spanish war "before it is ended, as it must end, with Franco's victory."

To this Signor Gayda added an indication that victory could mean only political domination as well as military control by the Insurgents.

Signor Gayda charged that "new pressure and diplomatic intervention" were being planned against the Insurgents, and added: "Therefore, German and Italian assistance to the Nationalists (Insurgents) cannot be reduced."

But 'Aspirations' Remain

The Fascist press earlier had warned Britain that rejection of Italy's "natural aspirations" would result in a "violent situation."

"The British Government," said Il Giornale d'Italia, "knows very well that Fascist Italy intends to pursue its natural aspirations to their just realization.

"It is possible then to suppose that the Government, and Mr. Chamberlain in particular, contemplate the alternative of a violent situation and collapse of all British home and foreign policy?"

A German Gesture

The chief of Adolf Hitler's brown-shirted Storm Troops meanwhile was en route on a tour to Italian Libya's frontier with French-controlled Tunisia, keeping in the foreground Herr Hitler's promise of aid to Italy in case of war. Herr Hitler made the promise in his Jan. 30 Reichstag address.

Viktor Lutze, Chief of Staff of the National Socialist Storm Troops, left for Sicily on his way to Libya to be the guest of Gov. Italo Balbo. He flew from Rome to Palermo.

The trip will take Herr Lutze to Gadames on Libya's frontier with the French North African Protectorate, Tunisia, which Fascists covet.

'Defense' Is Speeded

Premier Mussolini has ordered the redoubling of work on aviation factories at Faligno and Parasignano, near Perugia.

After a meeting of the Supreme Commission of Defense, the Duce piloted a tri-motored bombing plane to Perugia, where he inspected new aircraft facilities and the personnel of a bombing school.

The Defense Commission discussed "military organization of the nation, civil and industrial organization and mobilization, and economic self-sufficiency in case of emergency," for 3¼ hours at the Palazzo Venezia.

The Duce also met with the consulting commission on war law to outline Italy's advances in legislation for wartime. He emphasized changes brought about in warfare by the airplane and said Italy would soon have complete new legislation on war and neutrality "such as no other nation has."

The Premier also declared the job of overhauling Italy's military penal legislation was nearing completion.

Church Schools in Soochow Safeguarded by U. S. Seals

SHANGHAI, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United States Government is acting to protect American church schools in Soochow which have been threatened with occupation if their officials continue to refuse to reopen them.

American missionaries in Soochow, 50 miles west of Shanghai, reported that the Soochow Japanese-administered Government had written the American institutions stating that "unless the schools are reopened we are likely to occupy the property."

As a result, the American Consulate General here is issuing proclamations and seals which are being placed on the Soochow properties, stating that they are American and that trespassing is forbidden.

The properties also have been supplied with new American flags, replacing old and frayed ones.

The missionaries reiterated their contention that the war prevents reopening of their schools because, one said, "the Japanese would have us teach the Japanese language to the Chinese, use Japanese textbooks, and otherwise assist in their aggression in China."

American missions are represented heavily in Soochow, with valuable properties there belonging to the Northern and Southern Presbyterians, the Southern Methodists, the Southern Baptists, and the Episcopal American Church Mission.

Japanese Army and diplomatic spokesmen stated they had no information on these developments. Mission officials in Soochow said that the Japanese there had stated that they did not intend "to have third-party nationals participate any longer in education in China."

American Baptist missionaries at Yanchow, northeast of Nanking, reported that the Japanese military there had confiscated the mission's textbooks, forbidding use of any except those prepared by the Japanese.

Japanese-controlled newspapers carried reports Feb. 4 that schools owned by foreign missionary organizations in Hangchow would be taken over by Japanese authorities unless they were reopened.

Chinese Officials Shot

SHANGHAI, Feb. 7 (AP)—Assassins shot fatally two officials of the Japanese-sponsored Government, bringing to five the number of political assassinations here in three days.

Chow Chi-tang, Counselor of the Government's Ministery of Finance, was shot while riding through the streets of the International Settlement. The gunman pinned on his body a note in Chinese characters saying, "You are a traitor."

Soo Che-dong, a tax collector, also was shot while riding in the International Settlement.

Japan on Guam Fortification

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Naval Minister, told the Diet today that fortification of the American Island of Guam would weaken United States defense in the Pacific and added that the Japanese Navy attached no importance to reports this was being considered.

Admiral Yonai said in answer to a question:

"At present there is no reason for tension between Japan and the United States. It is a gross misunderstanding to believe that the United States has aggressive designs upon Japan. However, to erect a fortress at a spot so far from a country is bound to weaken that country's defenses.

"So, if the United States fortify Guam, all we can say is that we will feel sorry for the United States. Under the circumstances the Navy is not attaching much importance to the Guam issue."

The phrase "feel sorry" was said by Japanese to mean this Nation would regret if the United States felt it necessary to increase Pacific armament but that no threat was implied.

The statement closely resembled that made by then Foreign Minister Koki Hirota to the 1938 Parliament when questioned about reported American plans to strengthen Aleutian and Hawaiian Island defenses.

Washington reports have related recommendation by naval and military leaders that Guam, 1,500 miles from Japan, be fortified.

U. S. Peace Lesson Offered to Spain

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt hinted last night that General Franco should study American history before determining peace terms in the Spanish Civil War. She told members of a Parent Teachers Association here that she had read that General Franco was reported to be insisting on an unconditional surrender. Then she said:

"My mind flew back to the war between the States. General Grant exacted unconditional surrender. He gave General Lee his sword and the men their horses, but immediately afterward, the victors began to use their victory vindictively and we did not have a unified country until 1898."

New Zealand Considers Bracken Work as Anthem

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP)—"God Defend New Zealand" may become the national song of the Dominion, if the recommendation of the National Centennial Council is adopted by the Government.

The song is by Thomas Bracken, a New Zealand poet.

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532 were $70
4109 were $65
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$45 now.

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The Northbound Morning Zephyr now leaves Chicago at 8:45 am, 45 minutes later than before, making new or better connections with 15 additional crack trains. Running time of this morning Zephyr has been reduced 15 minutes. Now, only 6¼ hours to St. Paul; 6¾ hours to Minneapolis.

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3:00 pm	10:29 pm	Ar. . . . St. Paul . . . Lv.	8:30 am	4:30 pm
3:30 pm	10:59 pm	Ar. . . . Minneapolis . . . Lv.	8:00 am	4:00 pm

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Loyalists Veto Unconditional Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

no decision, apparently waiting until hundreds of thousands of soldiers and civilian refugees had passed safely into French concentration camps.

An official Spanish report said that the Premier, after a brief trip into France yesterday morning, spent the afternoon inspecting Government troops covering the retreat along the Ter River, which rises in the Pyrenees near the frontier.

Ralph Stevenson, British Minister to Spain, was said by informed diplomatic sources to have told Señor del Vayo that France and Britain believed further resistance in Central Spain would be useless.

Señor del Vayo was said to have reported these developments to Premier Negrin in a small unidentified town on the Spanish side of the border during the night.

After the first negotiations broke down Feb. 4 because of the Spanish Government's demand for a plebiscite, diplomatic sources said the Government had modified its demands and now was asking nothing except assurances that peace would bring no reprisals and would leave Spain independent.

The negotiations were surrounded by secrecy, but diplomatic circles expressed the belief that, regardless of the outcome, a long continuance of the war appeared impossible.

Against the somber background of the tragic exodus of thousands of Spaniards into France, a sharp change in the Spanish political situation became apparent.

Premier Negrin, with the support of Army and Labor leaders, had been reported over the week end to be determined to transfer his Government to Central Spain and carry on the fight in the one fourth of the Country still in the hands of the Government.

Now the leaders of the once powerful trade unions—the U. G. T. and C. N. T.—and many Army officers, are among the refugees who have entered France.

The disruption of the Popular Front organization, practical difficulties in transferring the Government to the central zone and the great odds against a successful stand there were apparent.

The Insurgents gradually were closing in on the cornered Government forces. Yesterday they planted their red and gold banners on the border of the little Republic of Andorra on their left flank. In the center they were just south of the French-Spanish border town of Puigcerda. On the right they were at the mouth of the Ter River, still about 25 miles south of the border.

When they finally sweep up to the frontier, bringing to a new climax the march that started in Spanish Morocco July 18, 1936, the Spanish Government—already forbidden to function on French soil—must make its final decision as to whether it will move to the central front or abandon the conflict.

Gannett Shows Ickes Wrong

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 7—Declaring that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, cited either "false or misleading" evidence to show that the newspapers were not fair and unbiased in a debate between the Secretary of the Interior and himself in a radiocast from Town Hall in New York City on Jan. 12, Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher here, was out today with a "point-by-point reply" to Mr. Ickes' charges.

Mr. Gannett said he was replying to the Ickes charges because Mr. Ickes' "innuendoes and misleading references that night went unanswered to millions of radio listeners and newspaper readers." This was due, the publisher asserted, because he held to his agreed part of the program instead of "descending to personalities."

Answering Mr. Ickes' charges that newspapers were subject to the influence of advertisers, Mr. Gannett contended that American newspapers refuse "millions of dollars of advertising every year."

"More than 500 daily papers refused to accept advertisements of distilled liquors," he said. "The Gannett newspapers accept no such advertising.

"While Mr. Ickes was preparing his Town Hall speech, the Washington Times was launching a crusade against small-loan companies. The money lenders offered to increase their advertising from $18,000 to $40,000 a year if the series of articles was suppressed. The Washington Times then refused to accept any advertising from this source and threw out advertising that brought it $18,000 annually."

Mr. Gannett refuted Mr. Ickes' statement that newspapers never print a story about an accident in a big department store from which they derive advertising revenue. He cited an accident in a department store in Albany, a report of which, with a picture, was carried by the Albany Evening News and the Knickerbocker Press, both Gannett newspapers.

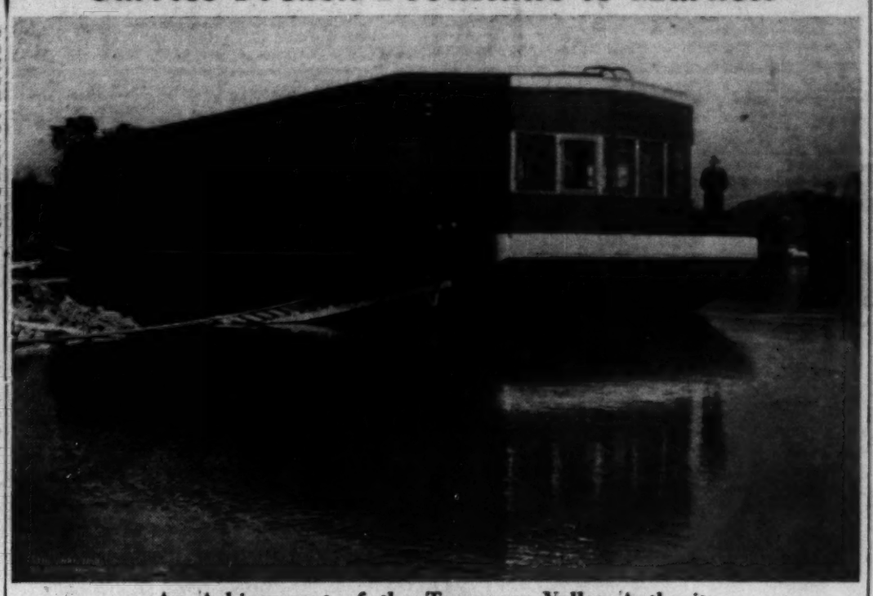
Mr. Gannett also recalled that a child was injured in a store in Rochester about a year ago.

"Not only did our Rochester papers publish the facts, but in obtaining them they met no opposition from the store management," he continued.

Mr. Gannett quoted Harry Hanson, a columnist for the New York World-Telegram, who recalled that he had reported an investigation of salaries paid sales girls by big Chicago stores in spite of the fact that one of the stores was the newspaper's heaviest advertiser.

Reports from Washington today said Mr. Ickes would continue the debate in an address Feb. 10 before the Lawyers' Guild in Chicago.

Carries Frozen Foodstuffs to Markets



An Achievement of the Tennessee Valley Authority

Boat Built in Co-operation With University of Tennessee.

This experimental refrigerated storage and transportation barge is among the numerous scientific developments or discoveries which have been quietly achieved by the Tennessee Valley Authority. This boat was built in co-operation with the University of Tennessee.

A new quick-freezing process for fruits and vegetables was developed and the barge was used to carry them to markets. The demonstration of cold-storage transportation of a processed farm product over the country's growing inland waterway system was designed to help increase the income of the small farmer. The barge's only power plant is used to maintain temperatures down to zero Fahrenheit.

One shipment of strawberries, youngberries, and peaches, all quick frozen in season, was sold on the St. Louis and New York markets. That demonstrated economical transportation of frozen foods to distant markets by water. The barge has a capacity of 350,000 pounds of individually quick-frozen fruits and vegetables.

Premier Asks Arabs to End Rift With Jews

(Continued from Page 1)

their welcome which followed that to the Arabs.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, answered for the Jewish delegation.

The Grand Mufti's delegates, in a dispute over representation, prevailed upon the delegation of the opposition Arab National Defense Party to withdraw.

Mr. Chamberlain indicated Britain's policy was one of compromise by telling the Arabs: "It is a task of statesmanship when faced by what may appear to be a deadlock between two peoples to achieve compromise on the basis of justice."

He thanked representatives from Egypt, Iraq and other Eastern States for attending because "this task is difficult no doubt, but surely not beyond the capacity of our united powers."

Britain's Obligations Cited

The Arabs, dressed in white silk robes and headdress touched with gold, were told they could put forward any proposals they liked.

Mr. Chamberlain added, however, that the Government was aware of its obligations under the League mandate, the duty to Parliament, to Members of the League of Nations and to the United States.

After deploring Jew-Arab fighting which caused about 3,000 fatalities the past 33 months, Mr. Chamberlain told the Arabs that "these discussions are to be full, frank, and free . . . but let us concentrate on the realities of the present situation . . . endeavoring to appreciate each other's point of view."

The Background

LONDON—Four widely divergent plans on which a settlement in Palestine might be worked out form the background of the discussions on Palestine which began here today.

The discussions are not yet an actual conference because the British Government is negotiating with Jews and Arabs separately. But it is hoped to bring the three groups, British, Jew, and Arab, together round a table later on.

The four proposals which loom largest as the discussions open are:

1. Partition into Arab and Jewish states, plus a small mandated enclave round Jerusalem as recommended by the Peel Commission in 1937.
2. A form of economic federalism on lines laid down by the Woodhead Commission last year.
3. The ultimate incorporation of Palestine into a larger Arab unit including Syria, Lebanon, and Transjordan.
4. Continuation indefinitely of the present system under which the number of Jewish inhabitants has been raised in 20 years from 58,000 to more than 400,000—from 8 per cent to nearly 30 per cent of the total population of the country.

Diverse Aims

The Peel Commission's scheme for separate states was a unanimous recommendation based on the belief of the members of the Commission that the problem of bringing peace between Jew and Arab was insoluble without a preliminary period of complete partition. The Commission worked on the basis that peace was the paramount consideration, that completely independent separate states were essential for peace and that no administrative or other difficulties must be allowed to obstruct the only solution which would insure peace.

The Woodhead Commission, working from the opposite standpoint that no solution would bring peace unless it could function in practice, decided that the Peel solution would not work and therefore must be ruled out. A majority of the Woodhead Commission therefore recommended not only a different set of boundaries but also the retention by the Mandatory Power of control over security, customs revenue, and communications.

The plan for making Palestine part of a bigger Arab state is based on the fact that for hundreds of years under the Turks, Syria and Palestine formed part of the same customs unit and were subject to the same laws. To the Arabs, Palestine is not known as Palestine, but as South Syria. Many of the local native industries, particularly those around Galilee were always dependent for their market on Damascus. When Syria and Palestine were placed under different mandatory powers at the end of the World War, these industries were practically wiped out.

All Arabs would like to see the two districts reunited if the French were to surrender their mandate over Syria, as they are due to do during the current year. But the French Senate has so far been against ratifying the treaty, which forms a major bar to development along this line. There is, in the Arab view, no valid reason for keeping the Arab world subdivided into a number of separate independent states as at present.

Those who want the British mandate for Palestine to continue in its existing form do so because they feel that any other solution will tend to stabilize the Jewish home at its present size. Many Jews want to see their National Home grow until the Jews are in the majority in Palestine. Many others, while they feel that this is not possible, still believe that Palestine can accommodate very many thousands of their persecuted brethren now living in Germany and other parts of Europe.

Those who want the mandate to continue, declare that unrest in Palestine would stop at once if Great Britain as mandatory governed with enough firmness. The Arabs reply that their resistance will continue until they have achieved their object of preventing their country from being handed over to somebody else. They add that as the indigenous inhabitants of Palestine, their wishes ought to come first in regard to such a vital matter as the immigration of what is (to them) an alien population.

Mandate Certain

Somewhere within the four corners of these suggested courses of action, the British Government is hoping for a final solution of the problem—preferably one in which Arab and Jew will willingly concur, though this is held to be unlikely. That the mandate will continue over part at least of Palestine is regarded as certain. The Holy Cities of Jerusalem are not expected to be handed over either to Jew or Arab. A corridor from these places to the sea at Jaffa is also definitely indicated and there is some prospect that certain districts in the North, where Jew and Arab are inextricably mixed, will also remain in the direct care of the mandatory.

It is felt, too, that the mandatory must for the time being at any rate retain control of public security, communications, finance, and customs, even in respect of areas in which the local administration is handed over to Jews and Arabs, respectively. A temporary solution of this kind, however, would not necessarily rule out some sort of federation as a final goal, on similar lines perhaps to that which is gradually being introduced in India.

Devices Invented by the TVA Raise Income of Southerners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Inventions and research developments have been silently keeping pace with the strides of the Tennessee Valley Authority in Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky. And many will have national application.

They have been almost overlooked in the fanfare over TVA's growing power network. Yet the inventions will have an important part in helping provide an income for persons whose advantages are few—in some instances make it possible for them to replace candles, oil lamps, and other now generally discarded household things with modern appliances.

Sandwiched among the 419 pages of TVA's annual report from headquarters in Knoxville are descriptions, which, for the first time, reveal this scientific side of TVA.

For instance, TVA has designed and developed a hillside seed and fertilizer distributor which can be pulled by an ordinary farm team. This permits the small farmer to follow the practice of seeding fall grain in alternate strips on legume or grass sod. Demonstrations convinced a Southern manufacturer that the machine was practical and that a market for it with the price at less than $25 could be developed. The machine is now on the market.

Hay Drier at Low Cost

Hay grows well in the Tennessee Valley, but frequent rains make difficult the obtaining of good quality by outdoor curing. So there has been a deficiency of hay production in the region, valued at up to $5,000,000. This deficiency must be made up oy the Valley farmers from other sources. The Authority, in co-operation with State Colleges, has developed an electric hay drier that should cost from $300 to $400, much less than the cost of the large commercial driers now on the market and designed for large farms.

A thresher suited for a one-third horsepower electric drive was built and field tests were began. The cast was figured at under $200.

A seed harvesting attachment to an ordinary mowing machine was tested in a field of hop clover. The attachment recovered about 40 pounds of seed per acre, valued at $12, which formerly had been lost through shattering during cutting. At the same time the hay was being cut for feed, enough seed was thus recovered for reseeding the next year's crop.

A manufacturer of seed harvesting attachments to which the Authority's experimental work contributed improvements reported sales of 200 units in 1937. In 1938 orders for 1,000 units were received by the manufacturer.

Feed Grinder Developed

A low-cost feed grinder using a small motor and an automatic feed device was developed to encourage the home consumption and planting of small grains for livestock feed and table use.

Test runs on different kinds of equipment to scarify lespedeza seed (breaking the seed coat to hasten germintation) indicated that the Authority's experimental machine for this purpose was more efficient than existing equipment or the use of a hammermill.

New methods were developed for oil extraction by use of the pressure cooking method. The improvements were demonstrated at the experimental cottonseed oil pilot plant at the Tennessee Engineering Experiment Station. Increased extraction of 10 pounds of oil per ton of seed, as demonstrated, would give the average small oil mill an additional income of $7,800 a year at the current market price of oil. Savings during the first year of use would cover the cost of the new cooker. If all mills adopted the new method, it was estimated that there would be a potential added value to the nation's cotton crop of $3,900,000 a year.

The farmer's income is also helped by discoveries for quick-freezing of small fruits and vegetables. He is enabled to get better prices in a market less governed by the seasons. A quick-freezing machine and process developed by TVA and the Tennessee Engineering Experiment Station were tested on a semi-commercial scale in an experimental plant at Cleveland, Tenn. Strawberries and young-berries, quick-frozen, were sold on the St. Louis and New York markets.

Textile Products Improved

Discoveries of flax fiber processing on cotton textile machinery are revealed. Experiments were conducted by TVA in co-operation with the Georgia Engineering and Agricultural Experiment Stations.

During the year 5,000 pounds of the Georgia fiber flax and 1,000 pounds of Oregon fiber flax were mechanically decorticated (separation of fiber from stalk). The equipment loaned by private interests to the Georgia station is producing clean long fiber in straight hanks.

Elimination of waste and spoilage through dehydration is another way to increase the farmer's income from perishable crops such as sweet potatoes. Twenty per cent or more of the crop is wasted because of irregular shape or small size of potatoes which are otherwise of good quality. TVA's experiments have developed a dehydrating unit that has produced many lots of sweet potato slices and a new product—sweet potato flour, possessing uniform quality and the ability to keep indefinitely.

Electrical heat for sweet potato curing has been successfully tested in the field. More than 5,000 bushels of sweet potatoes were cured on an experimental basis in five electrical storage houses in Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi.

A low-cost community refrigerator was developed by TVA and the University of Tennessee Engineering Experiment Station. The refrigerator can be installed at a crossroads store or on a convenient farm and used by a small number of farm families. At Clarksville, Ga., 61 families stored farm products in such a community refrigerator, with a net saving the first year of $300 or 37 per cent on the investment. Community refrigerators are on demonstration in 11 communities in the Valley.

Soil Heating Demonstrated

Electrical soil heating in hotbeds was demonstrated on farms in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia.

An economical pig brooder that can be made at home for $2 was developed and six units placed on farms for demonstration purposes.

Brooders of 100-chick and 200-chick size were tested on many small farms.

A method was worked out in co-operation with the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station for the evaporation cooling of greenhouses in summer by drawing off through moistened screens by electric fans, thereby saving several months of shut-down because of heat.

Discoveries were made in a laboratory at Norris of ways to refine Valley kaolin and make chinaware which would be produced economically enough to compete with the high-grade chinaware of cheap foreign labor, which is imported to America. Electrical processes, at which experts at first scoffed, were brought to a successful conclusion by Robert Gould before he went to Rochester, N. Y., to become manager of a private plant there.

Numerous other inventions and scientific developments have been quietly achieved, seldom heard of by the public generally because of the spotlight on court battles, but which mean the dawn of a new day for thousands throughout the Valley.

Industrial Accidents Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The second lowest number of accidents ever tallied in the annual state-wide accident prevention campaigns conducted by the Associated Industries of New York State were announced today as having been registered in the last three months of 1938.

Of 539 industrial organizations participating in the drive, 258 finished without a single lost-time mishap. Members of this group include 74 companies in New York City and vicinity, and awards for excellence in safety in this group will be bestowed on members at a dinner at the Astor Hotel on Feb. 23.

The Corning Glass Works, of Corning, N. Y., employing 1,162 workers 739,808 man hours without a lost-time accident on the 13 weeks of the drive, takes highest honors in the general group.

Winners in and near New York City include General Motors Corporation, Fisher Body, Tarrytown Division, North Tarrytown; Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., Brooklyn; Continental Baking Company, New York; Drake Bakeries, Inc., Brooklyn, and the Eagle Pencil Company, New York.

WPA Group Held Chiefly For Traffic Violations

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Eliot Ness, Safety Director, Feb. 6 called a meeting of WPA and law-enforcement officials to consider a report by Perry A. Frey, Municipal Judge, that 80 per cent of the persons charged with the more serious traffic violations are WPA workers.

Intoxicated and reckless driving and dangerous speeding were cited as the serious violations in Judge Frey's report to a citizens traffic committee. Meanwhile, Judge Burt W. Griffin, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, declared that the same class supplied a large percentage of all types of misdemeanor cases.

"The problem is an acute one," Mr. Ness said, "because if a WPA worker is sentenced to the workhouse it becomes necessary for his family to go on relief."

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Advertising has played its part in the American way of life. Intelligently used by merchants and manufacturers to develop *quick buying* which means *mass production* which means LOWER PRICES and HIGHER QUALITY . . . advertising has made it possible to furnish American homes with comforts and conveniences, virtually unknown in other continents.

For instance your RADIO (like the AUTOMOBILE, WASHING MACHINE, VACUUM CLEANER, GAS STOVE) would only have been a scientific experiment or a rich man's toy had there been no business instrument like advertising to give it *quick* popularity—faster production—and lower price!

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Advertising Pays You

'Sight-Seeing' Plane Slated For Test Hop

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A plane whose design aids "sight-seeing" in air travel is scheduled to make its initial test flight Feb. 15 at the Douglas plant in Santa Monica, Calif. Rather than cradling the passenger for high-speed flight which precludes good visibility, the new DC-5 design utilizes the high-wind design of the old "tin goose," or Ford trimotor plane, to provide passengers with maximum visibility.

Designed for use on shorter runs or feeder routes and especially those in daytime, the DC-5 eschews great size and more nearly resembles Douglas's DC-2, or 14-passenger design. The DC-5 seats 16 passengers and has a crew of three.

The DC-5 has tricycle landing gear and its wing-loading factor-relationship between pay load and empty weight, denoting economy of design, is 22.1 pounds a square foot, a fact which has Douglas engineers jubilant. The DC-2 factor is 24.3 pounds. Powered by two motors hitting up 2,100 horsepower, the DC-5 has a top speed of 248 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 221 miles an hour.

Paris-London Record

Fresh evidence of the speed of Britain's latest Air Force planes has been given by a record flight from Paris to London made by a test pilot in one of the latest single-seat "Spitfire" fighters.

The journey from take-off in Paris to landing at Croydon was made in 41 minutes at an average speed of 300 miles an hour. The plane, the pilot revealed on landing, had been moving along "at normal cruising revolutions."

The distance between Le Bourget and Croydon is 205 miles. The "Spitfire's" flight cut by nine minutes the fastest journey ever made between the two capitals. There was no wind to assist the plane. The same "Spitfire" also holds the London-Paris record with a 50-minute journey, achieved in a "leisurely" flight to take part in the Salon Aeronautical show.

Reich in Atlantic?

Possibility of Germany getting a share in Britain's North Atlantic air arrangements is being spoken of in London. This follows unexpected postponement of Britain's South Atlantic service, which was to have begun this spring.

Reason for this stoppage has been a refusal by authorities in Nationalist Spain to permit British Airways planes to fly over Nationalist territory on their way to Lisbon, Portugal. It is believed this refusal, which was as sudden as it was unexpected and followed the cordial reception in Nationalist Spain of a British survey party, has been prompted by German organizations which are flying Nationalist civil air services. It is expected Germany is to use this refusal as a lever to bargain for a share in the North Atlantic.

It might be possible to overcome the difficulties resulting from the refusal by flying around Spain, but this would require flying boats, of which British Airways have none.

British Flying "Tankers"

The new Imperial long-range flying boats which are to be used on the North Atlantic hop this year—the Cabot, Caribou, Connemara, and Clyde—will have the distinction of being the first fleet of commercial air liners in the world to be equipped for regular refueling while in flight.

Three "tanker planes" are to be employed in refuelling operations, two to be stationed at Botwood, Newfoundland, and one at the Shannon Air Base at Foynes, Eire.

Pacific Tests Scheduled

It is now possible to reveal that similar flying boats are to undertake test flights over the proposed British Pacific route before the year ends.

Less difficulty is expected on the Pacific route than has been encountered on the Atlantic. In the first place, politics will not play so large a part and, in the second, when the route is ready Imperial Airways will also be ready with giant flying boats. Consequently Imperial hopes to get going over the Pacific soon after necessary surveys have been made, and as soon as atoll bases are ready to receive visitors.

British All-Mail Design

Two de Havilland Albatross landplanes have been built to Air Ministry specifications for long-distance air-mail experiments. They call for carriage of 1,000 pounds over a distance of 2,500 miles against a constant headwind of 40 miles per hour at a cruising speed of 200 miles per hour. The British are impressed by trials of these machines, which have shown they can do all that was asked of them on 62 per cent of maximum power, at a cruising speed 10 miles an hour in excess of that demanded.

Air Brevities

A ground-school course in aviation by means of radio lessons is in progress over short-wave station WIXAL, Boston, under direction of Capt. Hilding Carlson of Boston University. Captain Carlson also is in charge of the New England Aircraft School at the Boston Airport. Given each Friday at 8:30 p. m., eastern standard time, on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, the third lecture, on "Airplane Stability," will be available Feb. 10. Each lecture is repeated by electrical transcription on Fridays at midnight, eastern standard time, on 6.04 megacycles, and on Saturdays at 3 p. m., eastern standard time, on 11.79 megacycles. A. D. H.

Jobs Supplement Studies In Western High School

NEVADA CITY, Calif. (AP)—It'll not be all book work for Nevada City high school seniors hereafter.

Most of them are going to work in local business and industrial establishments. They'll work three hours a day, five days a week—without pay but for scholastic credits. The plan is an experiment devised by Superintendent H. E. Kijorlie to fit high school graduates for vocations.

Literary Leaders For Miami Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Seventh Annual Winter Institute of Literature at the University of Miami, following close upon the heels of the Institute of Hispanic-American Studies, will open Feb. 13, continuing to March 3, during which time six "masters" of literature will speak at this unique forum.

Each winter lecturers and writers in all fields of belle lettres are brought to the University for a period of three weeks for the purpose of presenting first-hand information, to students and all visitors who are interested, on modern trends in novel, short story, poetry, essays, journalism, radio, and scenarios.

This year the bright stars in the galaxy that will grace the Institute's hall will be John Erskine, professor of English at Columbia University, novelist, short story writer, pianist, composer; Philip Wylie, regarded as the "novelist of the new generation," who only last year finished a long period as a member of Hollywood's writing colony and will speak on "Writing for the Movies"; John B. Kennedy, newspaperman and commentator; Leonard Liebling, editor of the Musical Courier, distinguished music critic and radio commentator; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, one of America's finest women novelists, and Charles Francis Coe, lawyer and authority on crime and sports, who will discuss "Popularity in the Popular Magazine."

The program will present nine afternoon and nine evening lectures, in the auditorium of the University. Enthusiastic response on the part of Miamians and visitors to South Florida to these lectures each year since the Institute was founded by the late Dr. Orton Lowe in 1932, has vindicated the University's belief in the cultural value of the events, not only to the community and students, but to the whole of America.

Walter Scott Mason, Jr., member of the University's English department, is director of the Winter Institute of Literature, having been appointed to the position last year to replace Dr. Lowe.

Hunger Strike Is Ended At San Quentin Prison

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Calif. (AP)—The last 133 convict hunger strikers went off their diet of bread and water Feb. 4 to accept a prison menu of beef stew. They had demanded "more variety."

Warden Court Smith announced that the refusal to work or eat, which three days ago involved nearly 4,000 of the 5,263 inmates, was at an end and that the State prison routine was back to normal.

U. S. District Judges Don Robes in California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—When they move into the courtrooms in the new Federal Building this month, the six judges of the United States District Court for Southern California will wear formal judicial silk robes of black, it has been decided.

Justices of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Municipal and Superior Courts already wear the black robes here.

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"Have You Read 'Evelina'?"

"HAVE you read 'Vanity Fair'?"
"Oh, yes."
"'Pride and Prejudice'?"
"Why, of course!"
"What about 'Evelina'?"
"Well, no, I never have read that—by Fanny Burney, isn't it?"

That appears to be a likely set of answers to those three questions among well-read people. But why? How has such a gem as "Evelina" slipped into the background? Edmund Burke sat up all night reading it, and Sir Joshua Reynolds insisted on being fed rather than interrupt his reading of it to feed himself. And at least one recent reader came half-way to emulating Burke, though unable to procure such attentions as Sir Joshua could command.

A delightful way of approaching "Evelina" is to read first "The House in St. Martin's Street," by Constance Hill. Here we meet not only the authoress and her talented family, but Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, Richard Sheridan and many other famous people. That supposedly surly old bear, Dr. Johnson, became so softened in the affectionate atmosphere of the Burney family that a mutual friend once asked Fanny: "Why did not Sir Joshua paint Dr. Johnson when he was speaking to Dr. Burney or to you?" At Fanny's first meeting with the Doctor, when he came to a party at her father's house, she wrote: "He is indeed very ill-favoured. . . . His dress, too, considering that he had meant to put on his *best becomes*, was as much out of the common as his figure." Immediately after the introductions Dr. Johnson strode over to the bookshelf and stood reading, while the company "were languishing, fretting, expiring to hear him talk." In contrast to this description are Fanny's words, a year or two later, when she writes "how gentle and endearing his deportment could be."

Dr. Burney, an eminent musician of the time, was deeply loved not only by his many friends, but by his entire family. On going abroad for a tour, he wrote to Fanny: "I cannot set sail ere I have given you a word and a wish of kindness and affection. . . . Had I an ark like that of Noah, I would have taken you all in it."

* * *

THE FAMOUS ACTOR, David Garrick, was an ever-welcome visitor to the Burney household; and one day he exclaimed impulsively: "I like you! I like you all! I like your looks! I like your manners!" Early one morning, Garrick walked into the Doctor's study to find his friend under the hands of his hairdresser. An imp of mischief seized the actor and, first flattering the barber by watching his every movement, he then began to use his marvelous gift of changing his physiognomy. First he put on "a little mean face of envy and sadness as he wore in Abel Drugger," then "so vacant an absence of all expression, that he less resembled himself than some daubed wooden block in a barber's shop window." The barber rolled up the last two curls with incredible speed, then fled pell-mell from the room. Garrick used this gift in a more pleasing way when the Burney children were small. For then he would march into the house and amuse the children for hours at a time with all kinds of nonsense.

An important person in Fanny's life was her father's old friend whom she called "Daddy Crisp," described by Macaulay as "a scholar, a thinker, and an excellent counsellor." When Mr. Crisp left London, Fanny resolved to cheer his solitude by writing regularly "really a Journal" to him. He commented shrewdly both on the subject and style of her writing with much useful advice, such as: "In an epistolary correspondence . . . dash away whatever comes uppermost; the sudden sallies of imagination, clapt down on paper . . . have all the warmth and merit of that sort of nonsense that is eloquent in love." It is safe to say that the letters of "Evelina" to her guardian owe much of their brilliance and spontaneity to this correspondence between Fanny and "Daddy Crisp."

* * *

MISS HILL GIVES an entertaining account of Fanny's complicated and successful efforts to preserve her anonymity. It was a thrilling day when a letter, addressed to "Mr. King at the Orange Coffee House," was fetched from there by Fanny's brother, and she read: "Sir, I've read and like the MS. and if you'll send me the rest I'll soon run it over." That was in January 1777; and, in January, 1778, Fanny's stepmother casually read aloud from the newspaper: "This day was published Evelina, or a Young Lady's Entrance into the World." Unconscious of Fanny's blushes, she went on immediately to other parts of the paper. It was not for several months that Dr. Burney was introduced to his daughter's novel. She had dreaded his possible disapproval and, when he said to her: "I've read your book, Fanny, but you need not blush at it; it is full of merit—it is really extraordinary," she wrote: "I fell upon his neck with heart-beating emotion . . . so delighted was I with his precious approbation."

It is pleasant to find that Fanny was quite unspoiled by popularity and flattery. Macaulay wrote: "If she recorded with minute diligence all the compliments delicate and coarse which she heard wherever she turned, she recorded them for the eyes of two or three persons . . . to whom her fame gave the purest and most exquisite delight."

Well might Pacchierotti, a famous Italian singer of the period and frequent visitor at "The House in St. Martin's Street," exclaim: "Sense and wit inhabit here; sensibility has taken up her abode in this house." With another friend, we add: "'Tis a sweet family!"

"And so to"—"Evelina"!

UNA R. LIAS

Lord Dunsany Still Remembers

SOME of the earliest sunlight I remember fell on marigolds in the gardens of Regent's Park, and the marigold ever since has seemed a beautiful flower to me; not perhaps because that early acquaintance prejudiced me in its favour; but more likely because the bright beauty of the flower, seen by fresh eyes and remembered, was not missed as it might have been later: the Hindus, who adorn their temples with it, evidently see beauty in it too. I was born near Regent's Park, at 15 Park Square. I remember the drawing-room of that house very clearly, though we left it before I was three. There were two windows in it, and there was a moon outside each, which I remember being told were both the same moon. Later I was told that a moon that there was in Kent was also the same as these. I remember it now, over the top of a lime-tree; and it certainly did not seem as though it could be the same as the ones in London. . . .

I remember the leaves of the lilac pushing out through railings and shining, when London sighed for spring. And I remember being given a penny and buying an air-balloon from an old woman in a shop, and getting not only the air-balloon but, to my delight and surprise, a copper coin as well. No child can ever have that experience now, for air-balloons are sold no longer, as that one must have been, for a halfpenny. . . .

And then we went to Dunstall, my mother's place near Shoreham, a small house that she loved very much. And I notice now, that anyone's love of a house seems in the course of years to enter the very walls of it and to shine back from them at other generations; for those who come to stay with us, so often instead of finding the little rooms uncomfortable, comment upon a certain charm that they have found in Dunstall, which I think must have somehow come to it in this way. . . .

It was at Dunstall that I had the usual introductions to the horse, the cow, the pig and the hen, and first saw many things, not all of which are forgotten. I remember, for instance, . . . sheep-bells heard on our side of the hill from a valley away at the back of it, carried upon a wind, and carried now on the years, and ringing along them in my memory yet.—Lord Dunsany, in "Patches of Sunlight." (London: Heinemann. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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KATHERINE, DAUGHTER OF SWYNFEN JERVIS, ESQUIRE:
A Painting by Francis Cotes, R. A.

GRACEFUL as a Mozart air is this portrait of Katherine, daughter of Swynfen Jervis of Meaford, by Francis Cotes, R. A., the eighteenth-century English painter. Katherine was the sister of Admiral John Jervis, who has a special place in English naval history, due largely to his exploits at the battle of St. Vincent, from which he took the title of Earl St. Vincent. The picture is the property of a descendant, Mr. R. St. V. Parker-Jervis.

The picture is an excellent example of that grace in deportment and modishness in dress which characterized women of the period. The artist, as if aware of his responsibility as a delineator of fashion, was careful to have the dress so set out that we should appreciate its ample nature. It is of a soft shade of blue, admirably painted in the many folds, and the artist's capacity to render the smallest details effectively and without making them seem trivial is seen in the jeweled chain and locket and in the pearls that adorn the head.

The elegant gesture of the left hand is a feature of the picture none will miss. It puts the finishing touch to the general ease of composition, and exemplifies the skill of Francis Cotes in making his subject appear natural. He made this a striking picture without letting it appear pretentious, and that was not the least of his gifts as an artist in an age when painter and sitter alike often contributed to an artificiality of pose that seems slightly ridiculous to modern eyes.

Country Noons

THE best place for noons is on a high rock, and the best attitude for them is the position that lichens assume. On your back, with your hand flung on your brow. . . .

There was a valley bell, a very large and old one, that rang news of dinner—golden chicken, and spoon bread and buttermilk from the springhouse, and soft hill water in the thick tumblers with the horseshoe mark pressed in their bottoms. The noon train, on the other side of the mountain, whistled salute to the zenith hour and from the barn between the brooks came up the sound of cocks crowing.

That was the hour when bushes tucked shade beneath them, like skirts, and nothing escaped the good tyranny of light. You would have to be a raccoon with a hollow tree at your command, or a beetle under a rock, to find total shadow at that hour. It was, indeed, the hour of the lizards, who shared the rock with me, of the golden wasp who shared the sweets of my luncheon, fanning the mica dust with the propeller breeze of its wings as it hovered, treading air. It was the hour, too, of the buzzard, who shared space and height with me, performing that feat of birds, a sudden upshooting ascent without a wing-stroke. There is no secret in it, of course; they ride to heaven on the strength of the upward column of air from the sun-baked valley floor.

Country noons are prodigal of time and economical of shadow. They invite to the sort of contemplating that is done with the head between the knees, with a good view of a single ant, and in the hearing of a brook.—From "A Book of Hours," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam.)

Return from Timbuctoo

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD René Caillie left Mauzé, full of boyish rapture, and with sixty francs in his pocket. He had never been more than twenty-five miles from home before. Now he was going to Africa. He was on his way to Timbuctoo. On his way—why, he was there! Pattering along the French highway with his sixty francs jingling in his pocket and his little bundle on his back, he saw the golden minarets before him.

René started for Africa on the 27th of April 1816. It was twelve years—all but seven days—later that René, on the 20th of April 1828, "just at the moment when the setting sun was touching the horizon, arrived happily"—I quote his own words—at Timbuctoo. . . .

After a ten days' voyage Caillié landed in France. It was a home-coming and an exile both in one. . . . He was practically penniless. It was not until the astounded, delighted, still half-credulous Paris Geographical Society sent him what they pompously described as "a preliminary pecuniary indemnity," namely five hundred francs, that he could pay his diligence fare northward.

Wheels, roads, bridges, the simple old things that seemed so new and wonderful—"cette chere patrie!"

"Only those men," he writes, "who have been a long time away from their native land, and have feared never to go back to it, can understand how I felt at seeing my dear homeland again."

Through the diligence windows he studied the white man's world—neatly trained farms, big square-cut homesteads, churches of the Christian God, clean rosy children with clothes on. It all delighted him. . . .

People spoke to him, listened marvelling to a casual sentence which revealed his adventurous experience. "My dear, this young man has just returned from Africa. He says, my dear, that he has been to Timbuctoo! How extraordinary! What a wonderful privilege is travel! . . . My dear, he says you are the first white lady he has spoken to for almost two years!"—GALBRAITH WELCH, in "The Unveiling of Timbuctoo: The Astounding Adventures of Caillié." (London: Gollancz. New York: Morrow.)

Möchtest du von Lasten frei sein?

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„Vergiß nicht, daß Lasten leichter zu tragen sind,
Wenn Gesang sie begleitet".

DIESE Worte aus einem Kinderschaullied mit ihrer frohen Freudenbotschaft fallen der Verfasserin immer und immer wieder ein.

Wenn Schwierigkeiten drohen, wenn der Pfad rauh und steinig ist, wenn Probleme unüberwindlich scheinen, erhebe dich singend über den Trübsinn! Wie kann Gesang Lasten erleichtern? Nur ein Gesang der Fröhlichkeit, der Glückseligkeit, der Freude—ein Lob- und Danklied, das Gott für Seine Güte preist, die wir in der Schönheit und der Erhabenheit der Natur, in der Stille der Sterne, im Gesang der Vögel, in allem, was wächst, erkennen—kann eine solche Mission erfüllen. Die Gedanken des Sängers müssen sich mit dem Lied erheben.

An alle Müden und Beladenen, an seine Jünger, an dich und mich erging Jesu liebevolle Einladung (Matth. 11, 28, 30): „Kommet her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid; ich will euch erquicken. . . . Denn mein Joch ist sanft, und meine Last ist leicht". Was schließt diese liebevolle Einladung in sich? Den Lebensweg, den Jesus durch Unterweisung und Vorbild lehrte. Es ist ein geistiger Weg—der Weg, den der Vater uns gehen heißt.

Er will nicht, daß Seine geliebten Kinder bekümmert, niedergeschlagen, einsam, traurig sind, von Armut bedrängt oder von Krankheit gequält werden. Selbst ein menschlicher Vater würde alles tun, was in seiner Macht steht, um seine Kinder vor solchen Zuständen zu bewahren. Dann tut unser Vater, der die Liebe ist, gewiß unendlich mehr. Es ist Gottes Wohlgefallen, jedes Seiner Kinder reichlich zu beschenken, sogar mit mehr als sie erbitten könnten. Der Vater verleiht Seinem Kinde die glorreiche Herrlichkeit des Himmels.

In ihrem einzigartigen Buche „Nein und Ja" (S. 35) hat uns Mary Baker Eddy das unbedingte Heilmittel für das irrige Denken gegeben, das uns schwer belastet und unsagbar bedrängt. Sie schreibt: „Wenn die menschlichen Kämpfe aufhören und die Sterblichen sich liebevoll der Absicht der göttlichen Liebe ergeben, wird es keine Krankheit, keinen Kummer, keine Sünde und keinen Tod mehr geben". Es ist die Absicht der göttlichen Liebe, uns zur Erkenntnis unseres wahren Erbes—unseres Rechts auf Gesundheit, Reinheit, Freude, Leben und Freiheit—zu erwecken. Diese Segnungen gehören dem Menschen in Gottes Gleichnis; denn er ist der Erbe des Himmelreichs.

Warum erleben dann nicht alle die dem Erben dieses Reichs in Fülle verliehenen Segnungen? Wenn einer benachrichtigt würde, daß er der Erbe eines großen Vermögens und großer Güter sei, sich aber nie als den rechtmäßigen Erben auswiese noch das Vermächtnis beanspruchte, wieviel von dem Besitztum würde er dann erhalten? Überhaupt nichts! Empfangen wir also deswegen nicht das erhoffte Gute, weil wir unsere Wesenseinheit nicht beweisen und unser Erbe nicht beanspruchen? Gewiß. Warum machen wir unsern rechtmäßigen Anspruch nicht geltend? Ist es nicht aus dem Grunde, weil wir die Fälschung unserer wahren Wesenseinheit für wirklich halten? Falsche Erziehung, Wissenschaft und Theologie haben uns gelehrt, daß wir von materiellen Eltern abstammen und materiell seien, daß wir in einem materiellen Leib und in einer materiellen Welt in der Sklaverei materieller Gesetze leben. Aber durch die ganze Bibel hindurch, vom 1. Buch Mose bis zur Offenbarung, und im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy begegnen wir wiederholt der Versicherung, daß der Mensch vom Geist geboren und daher geistig ist. Gott ist sein Vater, und er wohnt mit Gott in Seinem geistigen Reich. Die ihn regierenden Gesetze sind die Gesetze der Wahrheit, des Lebens und der Liebe. Wer diese Wahrheiten annimmt, im Bewußtsein behält und im täglichen Leben anwendet, macht seinen Anspruch auf seine geistige Sohnschaft, auf den Reichtum des Himmelreichs, geltend. In diesem Reiche, in dem die Liebe unumschränkt herrscht, gibt es keine Lasten, sondern Inspiration, Gelassenheit und Frieden.

Zweifellos möchten alle gern in diesem Reich der Harmonie wohnen; aber es gelingt uns nicht dadurch, daß wir müßig davon träumen, es oberflächlich wünschen oder schwache menschliche Anstrengungen machen, es zu erreichen.

In einer unzweideutigen Erklärung in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit zeigt uns Mrs. Eddy den Weg. Sie schreibt (S. 322, 323): „Es ist leichter, nach der Wahrheit zu verlangen, als sich vom Irrtum freizumachen. Die Sterblichen mögen wohl das Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft suchen; aber sie werden nicht von der Christlichen Wissenschaft die Ährenlese der Tatsachen des Seins halten können, ohne danach zu streben. Dieses Streben besteht in dem Bemühen, Irrtum jeder Art aufzugeben und kein anderes Bewußtsein zu besitzen als das Gute".

Laßt uns beweisen, daß wir „Täter des Worts" sind; laßt uns aufrichtig, beharrlich und inbrünstig lernen, „Irrtum jeder Art aufzugeben und kein anderes Bewußtsein zu besitzen als das Gute"! Dann werden wir in Wahrheit unsere Lasten

„. . . zu Seinen Füßen" legen,
„Und ein Lied davontragen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Preparation for a Private Ball

WE ARE to go this evening to a private ball, given by Mrs. Stanley, a very fashionable lady of Mrs. Mirvan's acquaintance.

We have been *a-shopping* as Mrs. Mirvan calls it, all this morning, to buy silks, caps, gauzes, and so forth.

The shops are really very entertaining, especially the mercers; there seem to be six or seven men belonging to each shop; and every one took care, by bowing and smirking, to be noticed. We were conducted from one to another, and carried from room to room with so much ceremony, that at first I was almost afraid to go on.

I thought I should never have chosen a silk: for they produced so many, I knew not which to fix upon; and they recommended them all so strongly, that I fancy they thought I only wanted persuasion to buy everything they showed me. And, indeed, they took so much trouble, that I was almost ashamed I could not.

At the milliners, the ladies we met were so much dressed, that I should rather have imagined they were making visits than purchases. But what most diverted me was, that we were more frequently served by men than by women; . . . they seemed to understand every part of a woman's dress better than we do ourselves; and they recommended caps and ribbands with an air of so much importance, that I wished to ask them how long they had left off wearing them.

The despatch with which they work in these great shops is amazing, for they have promised me a complete suit of linen against the evening.

I have just had my hair dressed. You can't think how oddly my head feels; full of powder and black pins, and a great cushion on the top of it. . . . When I shall be able to make use of a comb for myself I cannot tell; for my hair is so much entangled, *frizzled* they call it, that I fear it will be very difficult.

I am half afraid of this ball to-night; for, you know, I have never danced but at school: however, Miss Mirvan says there is nothing in it. Yet I wish it was over.

Adieu, my dear Sir, pray excuse the wretched stuff I write; perhaps I may improve by being in this town, and then my letters will be less unworthy your reading. Mean time, I am,

Your dutiful and affectionate,
though unpolished,
EVELINA.

Poor Miss Mirvan cannot wear one of the caps she made, because they dress her hair too large for them.—From "Evelina," by FANNY BURNEY.

Would You Be Unburdened?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Remember that burdens are lighter to bear
When song is a part of the load."

THESE words from a childhood school song come back to the writer again and again, with their happy message of cheer.

When difficult situations confront one, when the pathway leads over rock-strewn ways, when problems seem insurmountable, sing above the gloom! How can song lighten burdens? To fulfill such a mission, a song must of necessity be one of cheer, happiness, joy; of gratitude and praise to God for His goodness, which is hinted in the beauty and grandeur of nature, in the stillness of the stars, in the song of birds, in all growing things. The thoughts of the singer must rise with the song.

To all who are weary and burdened, to his disciples,—to you and me, Jesus gave the loving invitation (Matthew 11:28, 30): "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. . . . For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." What does this loving invitation imply? The way of life which Jesus taught, by precept and example, was a spiritual way, the way the Father would have us tread.

It is not His wish that His beloved children should be heartsick, downtrodden, lonely, sad, pinched by poverty, or afflicted with disease. Even a human parent would do everything in his power to protect his children from such conditions. Surely then our Father, who is Love, does infinitely more. It is God's good pleasure to pour forth abundantly, to each child, even more than he could ask for. The Father's way for His child bestows upon him the glorious grandeur of heaven itself.

In her unique book, "No and Yes" (p. 35), Mary Baker Eddy has given us the absolute remedy for the erroneous thinking which makes us heavy laden and sore distressed. She says, "When human struggles cease, and mortals yield lovingly to the purpose of divine Love, there will be no more sickness, sorrow, sin, and death." The purpose of divine Love is to awaken us to the recognition of our true heritage—our right to health, purity, joy, life, freedom. These blessings belong to man in God's likeness, for he is the heir to the kingdom of heaven.

Why is it then that all do not experience the blessings abundantly bestowed upon the heir to this kingdom? If one were notified that he was heir to a vast fortune and large estates, yet never proved his identity as heir, nor claimed the legacy, how much of the property would he receive? None at all. Then is it because we do not prove our identity and claim our inheritance that we fail to receive the good we hope for? It is! Why do we fail to establish our legitimate claim? Is it not that we have accepted as real the counterfeit of our true identity? False education, science, and theology have taught us that we came forth from material parents and are material; that we live in a material body and a material world, under slavery to material laws. But throughout the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, and in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, we learn that man is born of Spirit, and is therefore spiritual. God is his Father, and he dwells with Him in His spiritual realm. The laws governing him are the laws of Truth, Life, and Love. As one accepts these truths, holds them in consciousness, and practices them in daily life, he makes valid his claim to his spiritual sonship, to the riches of the kingdom of heaven. In this kingdom, where Love rules supreme, there are no burdens. There are inspiration, serenity, and peace.

There is no doubt that all would gladly inhabit this realm of harmony; but we cannot do this through vainly dreaming of it, weakly wishing for it, or by feeble human efforts to attain it.

In an unequivocal statement in Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy shows us the way. She writes (pp. 322, 323): "It is easier to desire Truth than to rid one's self of error. Mortals may seek the understanding of Christian Science, but they will not be able to glean from Christian Science the facts of being without striving for them. This strife consists in the endeavor to forsake error of every kind and to possess no other consciousness but good."

Let us prove ourselves "doers of the word," earnestly, persistently, prayerfully learning "to forsake error of every kind and to possess no other consciousness but good." Then, in truth, we shall drop our burdens

". . . at His feet,
And bear a song away."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Symphony

GRASS is here, and the trees are here,
And the sobbing wind, and a bird
Crying his single note so clear
That it seems a miracle, heard
For the first and the swift last time;
And here too is water flowing,
Flashing in silver notes that climb
Beyond our tenuous knowing.

When we have heard the last cool note
And have risen and walked away,
This winter world will be remote,
And we will have nothing to say.
We will not know the sudden word,
Who silently wait for the bird.

ROBERT WISTRAND

In the High Sierra

THIS is a still and silent world to-night.
The snow has muted every sound; the trees
Like wraiths are covered in a winter shroud;
Their forms disguised and unfamiliar stand
As those who breathless wait on some event:
While all around like giant sentinels
Terrific mountains guard this solitude
And far above, beyond the highest peak,
A pageantry of stars parades the sky.

GWEN CASTLE

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1939

Fund Workers Race to Collect Last $500,000

Community victory dinner set for Thursday as drive for $4,645,000 nears goal.

More than $500,000 was needed today—originally scheduled for the Victory Dinner—to put the Greater Boston 1939 Community Fund Campaign "over the top." The dinner has been postponed until Thursday evening, by which time Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman, believes that through strong additional effort the $4,645,000 goal will have been reached. He estimated that $4,050,000 already had been subscribed or pledged.

"It can be done—it must be done—it is being done," Mr. Rand declared, as encouraging reports of increases in many pledges were received.

"Dutch-Treat" Luncheon

The next official report will be made at the eighth "Dutch treat" luncheon to be held at the Boston City Club tomorrow. The final report will be made at the closing dinner—also "Dutch treat"—to be held at the Hotel Statler Thursday night.

A successful campaign such as this, based on good will and voluntary aid for the needy in the community, is a powerful force for democracy, Mr. Rand declared.

"The most important words in the United States Constitution," he said, "are these in the Tenth Amendment: 'The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' The great question that the Community Fund presents today is: 'Are the hands of the people strong enough and firm enough to hold the powers reserved for them 125 years ago?' A victory in this campaign will answer that question."

Towns Reach Quotas

Two cities and 10 towns were reported to be over the top of their quotas. The cities are Waltham and Woburn. The towns are Winthrop, Wakefield, Wayland, Wellesley, Westwood, Concord, Canton, Cohasset, and Scituate. Scituate suddenly came to the fore in the race, and now has more than 129 per cent of its quota.

In the districts of Boston proper, Oakland, Hyde Park, and Orient Heights led—each having obtained more than 122 per cent of their quotas.

A picture of one of the activities supported by the Community Fund appears on Page 10.

Retailing Courses For Merchants To Begin at Harvard

To allow merchants to keep abreast of the economic changes going on in the field of retail distribution, a new course has been designed by the Massachusetts University Extension Division in co-operation with the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants.

The course begins Wednesday, Feb. 8, when the first of eight evening meetings will be held at Harvard Hall, Harvard University. David R. Craig, President of the American Retail Federation is to speak at the opening meeting on "Major Legislative Trends Affecting Retailing."

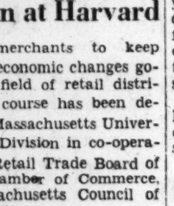
Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, who is the course leader, states that every speaker in the course is a recognized authority in his field, discussing such things as legislative trends affecting retailing; installment selling; credits and collections; retail distribution; chain stores, super markets and independents; trends of merchandising, and advertising; consumer relations and the courts vs. retail distribution. Meetings are to be Feb. 15, and 23; March 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

Work Conditions Assailed

Owners of laundries would be required to provide a room in which employees could eat their lunches under legislation urged by Mrs. Rose Norwood, Boston Labor leader, before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries today. Mrs. Norwood stated that girls working in laundries are subjected to "abominable" conditions.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower 20's; Wednesday generally fair and moderately cold; moderate to fresh north to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and colder, preceded by light snow tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds over the south portion and fresh to strong north, shifting to northwest winds over the north portion; weather somewhat overcast, preceded by rain or snow over the north portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	24	Minneapolis	-2	-2
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	50	50
Chicago	22	22	New York	34	34
Denver	36	30	Norfolk	48	44
Helena	-16	-16	Philadelphia	38	34
Kansas City	38	28	St. Louis	30	28
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	66	66	Washington	42	38

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 7.
B—Minimum, Feb. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:29 p. m.; height, 11.0 feet.
Wednesday, 1:58 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:34 p. m.

Almost There

Community Fund Meter

Reports show $4,050,000 of $4,645,000 sought has been collected or pledged.

Way Is Made Easy In Unemployment Commission Shifts

Final House of Representatives approval of legislation reorganizing the State Unemployment Compensation Commission was anticipated today following advancement of the bill to a third reading yesterday. Senate action is expected to come on Thursday.

The Republican majority was ready to jam the bill through with little delay despite efforts of the Democratic minority to force reconsideration of yesterday's action.

The bill, previously resubmitted the the Legislative Committee on State Administration to make certain that the measure met with Federal favor, provides that a $7,500-a-year director shall replace the present three-member Commission, that the Advisory Board shall be paid rather than unpaid, that five deputy directors be appointed as well as a three-member board of review. Opponents of the legislation insist the measure will increase U. C. C. costs considerably.

One amendment to the bill was approved in the House yesterday, an amendment which Republicans insisted would protect the rights of 2,000 civil service employees under the Commission.

Several amendments, proposed by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, to modify the measure, were defeated. Among the Sawyer amendments were those to reduce the number of deputy directors from five to two, the Advisory Council from six to three members, and to cut the director's salary from $7,500 to $6,500.

Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader, charged the measure was "another step in the party purge."

Building in Quincy Showed Gain Of $294,000 in 1938

Building construction increased more than $250,000 in Quincy, Mass., during 1938 as compared to the previous year, according to statistics released by Alrick A. Weidman, City Building Inspector. Conservative estimate of September hurricane damage was set at $50,000.

Total cost of all construction during 1938 was $1,416,994 or $294,892 more than that of 1937. Construction of a municipal fire station, and an addition to the Thomas Crane Public Library helped to swell the total.

Harvard Census Shows Odd Jobs

Academically Harvard University includes some 8,000 students and a large number of instructors and professors whose activities are fairly well defined. But the University also numbers 3,047 other employees classed as nonacademic.

A recent census of these nonacademic employees has revealed that 211 different classes of occupation are represented. Their range is a trifle bewildering. A few of the more unusual jobs, gleaned at random from the list, show: 13 animal tenders, 1 billiard instructor, 1 blacksmith, 4 guards (not football), 2 make-up men, 1 masseur, 1 office boy, 2 salesmen, 1 temperature man, and 1 writer.

Union Drive Planned By Woolen Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7—The newly formed woolen and worsted department of the United Textile Workers of America laid tentative plans for a membership drive in the New England and New York areas during a meeting here over last week end.

The number of textile workers who will be the object of this drive is estimated by officers of the new union to be about 150,000.

Temporary officers were named, Joseph A. Sylvia of Providence, stormy petrel of the former C. I. O. textile union, was elected president, and Anthony Valente of Lawrence, Mass., secretary-treasurer.

End of Capital Penalty Asked in Massachusetts

Abolition of capital punishment, or granting of authority to juries to recommend life imprisonment in first degree murder cases, was proposed today by a group of Massachusetts citizens at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

This annual legislative battle was led by Herbert C. Parsons, President of the Massachusetts Council for Abolition of the Death Penalty, who insisted that "capital punishment is merely murder with deliberation."

President Roosevelt, Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, Austin A. MacCormick, State Commissioner of Correction of New York, and numerous other nationally prominent persons, including Joseph B. Ely, Former Governor of Massachusetts, were placed on record as opposed to capital punishment.

President's Views

Joseph B. Harrington, President of the Lawyers Guild of Massachusetts, read to the committee a letter from Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, in which Mr. Early stated that in a press conference "the President was asked for his opinion, and made the statement that he personally did not favor capital punishment, but that in his opinion the question of capital punishment was entirely a matter for legislative, rather than executive, action."

The Early letter came in reply to one written to the President by Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, secretary of the Massachusetts Council.

Vote on Question?

The possibility that the judiciary committee may subject the proposal for abolition of the death penalty, or for the provision of life imprisonment as an alternate penalty in first degree murder cases, to a public opinion vote was foreseen when Representative Charles J. Innes (R) of Boston, member of the Committee, suggested that such a vote might be worth while.

Limited Practice

Mr. Ehrmann, former member of the Massachusetts Judicial Council, charged that in practice capital punishment is limited to Norfolk and Middlesex counties. He pointed out that in the 13-year period from 1925 through 1937, only 13 executions for first degree murder were carried out outside of these two counties. He pointed out, for instance, that in Suffolk County there were 73 first degree murder indictments brought in that period resulting in two executions. In Essex County there were 25 indictments with one execution. In Middlesex County there were 105 indictments with 0 executions, and eight executions in Norfolk County out of 29 indictments.

Jack Frost Answers Skiers

Jack Frost heard the plaintive pleadings of ski enthusiasts this morning and crossed up the official weather forecaster in Boston by keeping on with today's snowstorm beyond the 11 o'clock deadline set by the men who watch the weather instruments atop the Federal Building.

At 11 a. m., said the prognosticators, the snow fall will cease and the storm that started late last night will blow out to sea. At 1 p. m. the snow was still falling and the weatherman changed his original analysis, declaring that the storm would cease by the middle of the afternoon.

Meanwhile, the week-end skiers attentive at their radios were told that Pinkham Notch up in the White Mountains was covered with 35 inches of snowfall. Cape Code reported five inches, the Berkshires six inches, and other sections of Massachusetts were blanketed with four and five inches.

While the snowfall was good news to winter sports fans, it had a crippling effect upon planes, automobile, and ocean traffic. Railroads and traffic generally maintained their schedules with difficulty. Massachusetts authorities reported all roads open at noon but advised extreme caution.

The State Highway Department reported 350 trucks and 1,000 men at work on the roads this noon. The force will stay on the job until the storm lets up.

Temperatures predicted for tonight will range around the low twenties.

Boston Construction Leads State

Boston led all the other municipalities in Massachusetts in the amount of building in 1938, the annual survey of the Department of Labor and Industries disclosed today.

On the basis of applications for building permits, Boston had a total of $11,273,880 worth of construction during the year, out of a total of $48,960,813 for the State. These figures apply to all types of building and alteration.

The Massachusetts total falls short of the 1937 figure of $59,856,140, and is considerably under, for purposes of comparison, the 1931 figure of $85,693,009.

Boston led in residential building with a total of $1,916,000. The next largest was Newton, with $1,744,947; then Brookline, $1,382,100; Wellesley, $1,050,100; Worcester, $1,005,255.

On total construction, Worcester ran second to Boston with $3,341,519, and Cambridge, third, $3,210,519.

Total residential construction in 1938 amounted to 3,059 dwellings.

Bill to Lift Driving Age Opposed

Legislation raising the minimum age for licensing of motor vehicle operators from 16 to 18 years, with provision for junior operator's licenses for those between 16 and 18 years was strongly opposed by representatives from the State Registry of Motor Vehicles today.

Representative J. Austin Peckham (R) of Wellesley, sponsor of the legislation, stated the junior operator period in effect would be a school for safe driving. However, Robert Devine, representing the Registry, and Charles R. Gilley, Chief Clerk of the Registry, opposed the legislation saying that the bill would deprive a boy of the privilege of driving his father's car.

WPA Layoff Put Too High

Reports that the reduction in WPA allotments in Washington would result in the loss of 1,000,000 jobs were discounted by Boston WPA authorities this morning on the ground that a mistake must have been made in the figures.

At this time, there are 3,000,000 WPA workers in the entire country, the authorities stated. Allotments have been reduced from $875,000,000 to $745,000,000, or 17 per cent. On that basis, only 500,000 WPA jobs would be lost, it was stated.

In Massachusetts, there are 125,000 WPA workers. Which means that only 21,250 workers would be dropped instead of the reported reduction of nearly 50,000.

Arlington Speed Limit Lowered to 30 M. P. H.

A new speed limit of 30 miles an hour went into effect today in Arlington in an effort to reduce automobile accidents in which five persons have been killed during the past two months. The action advocated by the Board of Selectmen will receive strict police enforcement.

In connection with the new regulations traffic signals the entire length of Massachusetts Avenue, the main thoroughfare, are set to 20 miles an hour. Signs warning motorists of Arlington's new speed limit will be posted at all entrances to the town, Chief Archie Bullock said today.

Milton Woman's Club Announces Dinner Topic

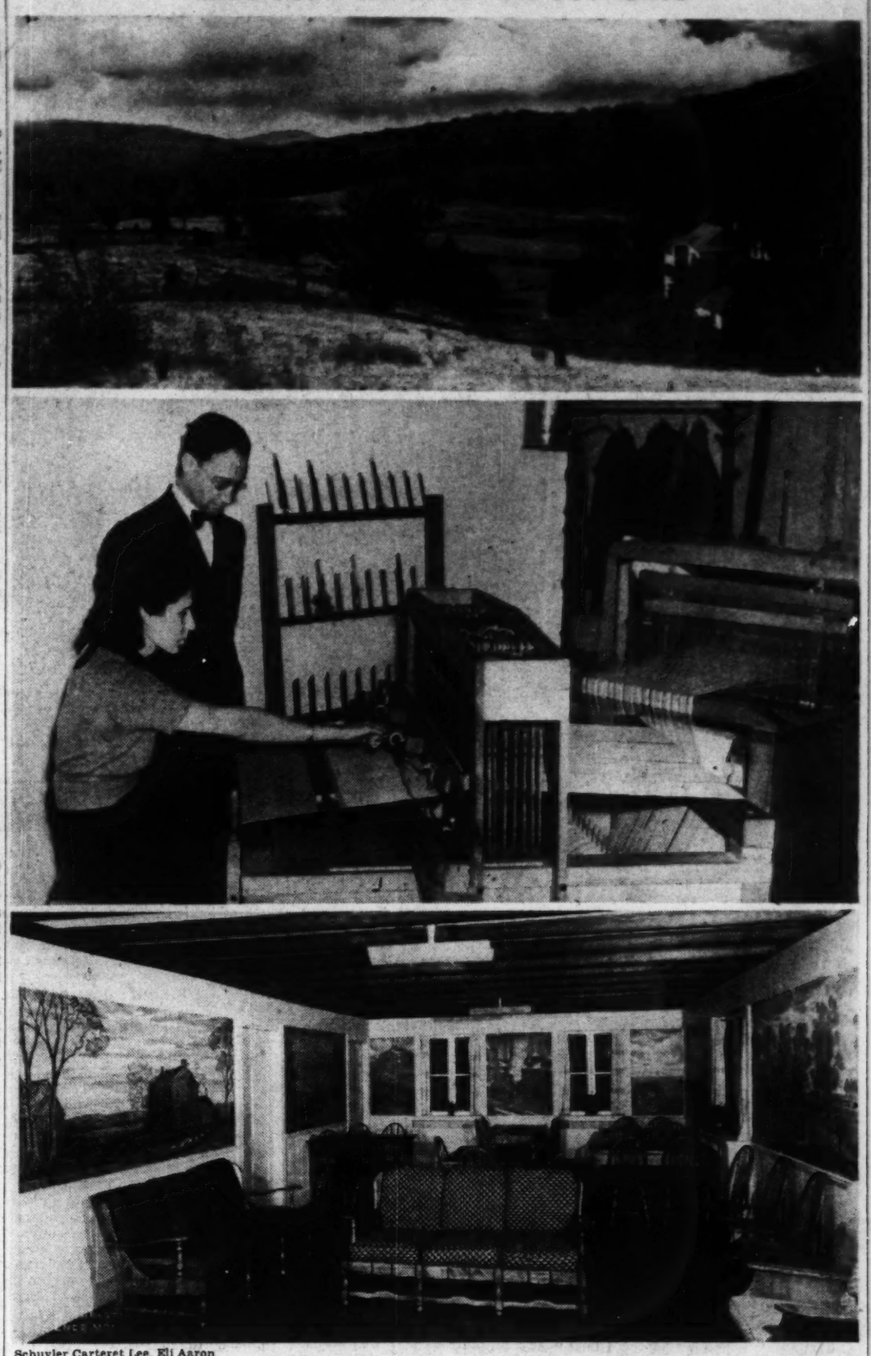
The new roles played by England and France, and the relation of the Americas among the dictator nations, will be subjects for debate at the annual Dinner Discussion on International Problems, at the Milton's Woman's Club, at 7 p. m. tomorrow.

Frank F. Figgures of London and John I. B. McCulloch, editor of the Quarterly Journal of Inter-American Relations, will lead the discussion, Oscar W. Haussermann, chairman of the Milton Town Committee, announced.

Bowes Heads Grain Group

Frank C. Bowes, today was re-elected President of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, Inc., at the annual meeting at the Exchange quarters, 177 Milk Street.

One for All and All for One



Schuyler Carteret Lee, Eli Aaron

Community Homestead Plan in Operation

Top: Ringwood Home Community terrain provides a rolling wooded landscape for former tenement dwellers. Center: Ralph Borsodi, originator of co-operative plan for housing, watches member of home colony at work in Home Crafts School. Bottom: Assembly room of School for Living where homeowners learn how to economize.

Call Sounds for Defense Week

An appeal to Massachusetts citizens to consider the importance of moral and spiritual rearmament was made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today in proclaiming the period starting with Lincoln's birthday on Feb. 12 and ending with Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, as National Defense Week. The Governor declared that a nation's strongest defense is the good will of its neighbors, and in the moral and spiritual vitality of its own citizens.

"The appeal is being made by many national leaders of many countries," said he, "for moral and spiritual rearmament by which the inner discipline of ourselves and obedience to God must replace moral anarchy and selfishness. This higher loyalty will surmount differences of class, creed and faction, and alone maintain the democracy which physical defenses may protect.

"In peacetime, as well as in war, enlistment in such a program of moral rearmament will constitute the most sure bulwark of national defense."

High Court Hears States' Claims On Green Estate Taxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Litigation to determine whether Massachusetts, Texas, New York, or Florida should be permitted to collect an inheritance tax from the $36,137,965 estate left by Col. Edward H. R. Green came before the Supreme Court today for argument.

Mr. Green son of the famous Hetty Green, claimed Texas as his home, but a special master appointed by the Supreme Court has recommended that Massachusetts be declared his legal domicile. Four hours and 30 minutes have been set aside by the Court to hear attorneys from all the states.

Massachusetts is seeking $4,947,008, Texas, $4,685,057, New York, $5,910,301, and Florida, 4,663,857. The Federal Government already has taken $17,520,987.

After hearing arguments, the Court can adopt the recommendation by John S. Flannery, Washington attorney, reject it or modify it. A final decision normally will come in a few weeks.

Brookline Argues Legality of Its Evening Schools

Whether or not the Brookline School Committee acted legally in opening evening schools for three months beginning in January was the subject of a discussion in the town today.

Town-Meeting members instrumental in securing passage of a recent vote calling for economies in the School Department budget, predicted the Town Meeting would refuse an appropriation to continue the service. Evening school sessions were discontinued for the first half of the year in October, November, and December.

Walsh Ponders Three Key Posts

Vacancies in three Federal posts in Massachtusetts—United States Attorney, United States Marshal, and Collector of Internal Revenue—are regarded by many observers as among problems Senator David I. Walsh hopes to settle during his current trip to Boston.

Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor, is conceded the lead in the race to succeed William H. Welch as Collector. Mr. Welch resigned last year to accept an appointment as Probate Judge in Marlborough. Treasury officials oppose the candidacy of Henry J. Goguen, now Chief of the Field Division of the Collector's Office, it is understood.

In place of appointment as Collector, it is reported Mr. Goguen has been offered the post of Marshal to replace John J. Murphy, former Mayor of Somerville, who has been Acting Marshal since January, 1938. Mr. Murphy is expected to receive a higher berth.

Acting Collector Thomas B. Hassett will give any candidate for office of Collector a close race, observers report, but the long delay in making the appointment is expected to work against him.

Edmund J. Brandon, friend of President Roosevelt and Boston attorney, is said to be slated for the post of United States Attorney. Others mentioned for the position are John A. Canavan, Acting Attorney, William T. McCarthy, Assistant United States Attorney.

City Plans Suit For Liquor Fees

The City Law Department prepared today to sue holders of liquor licenses who have not paid for them. This was the latest development in the disclosure that about $7,000 in fees had not been paid to the City for liquor licenses of various types.

Rudolph Robinson, Assistant Corporation Counsel, will conduct the suits after an audit is made of the books of the Boston Licensing Board. This audit is being made at the joint request of Mayor Tobin and the Board by Louis P. Rabinovitz.

Assistant District Attorney Frederic T. Doyle is investigating the case for possible criminal action. A clerk of the Licensing Board has been suspended "for the good of the service" the Board revealed, the suspension occuring Jan. 16.

Licensing officials said they believed the audit would not show other discrepancies in the books. The missing sum of $7,000 is small in comparison to the $1,400,000 taken in by the City for all types of liquor licenses in 1938, the Board pointed out.

Work in City, Live on Farm Plan Proposed

Co-operative homestead to cut living costs proposed by sponsor for Boston area.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A system of "co-operative living" that levels obstacles of high land values, transportation costs, and exorbitant financing charges and enables the person who works in the city to live in the country in a home that helps to pay for itself was proposed for large New England city districts today by a man who has seen the system work in outlying New York communities.

Advocate of the new philosophy for living is Harry Weller, who spoke at Harvard University on the possibilities of building up such self-sufficient communities in which every neighbor is his "fellow's helper." He is one of a group of civic-minded citizens who surveyed the ugliness, squalor, and congestion of various large American cities and decided something should be done to "take the families back to the land." From this plan originated by Ralph Borsodi, economist, has sprung the Independence Foundation, a nonprofit credit institution organized for establishment of home communities in suburban districts, said Mr. Weller.

Revolving Fund

The Foundation, according to the Boston visitor, operates a revolving fund, loaning money to home buyers at rates of interest just high enough to keep the Foundation functioning. With a few men who believed in what he was trying to do, Mr. Borsodi not only telescoped land charges, but he got together a crew of expert building mechanics willing to work at less than union wage scales on the guarantee of permanent all-year-round employment.

Workmen found that at the end of the year they had earned more cash as the result of employment on the Foundation's three community projects. One of these is a 40-acre tract of farm land close to Suffern, N. Y., one hour by road from the center of New York City.

According to Mr. Weller, homestead associations organized under the Foundation are co-operative and self-governing. They do not have speculative money in their treasuries nor do they borrow from the Government. The land is administered by a board of home owners, members of which not only reside on the land but administer restrictions and regulations for the community. If a homesteader loses his job in the city, the board decides whether to help him carry his home or help him to sell.

Just where this theory of self-sufficient home communities will be applied to New England is not yet definitely established by the Foundation, although slum districts of Boston lend themselves to such a proposition which decentralizes housing and gives intown tenement-ridden families an opportunity to live in rural districts that lie idle around the city.

Under the community plan of operation, co-operative enterprise is paramount. Homeowners pool automobile transportation to cut down costs. They buy food as a group. A "School of Living" constitutes the community center, in which home crafts and economy in living is taught. Being self-productive, homeowners are less dependent upon actual cash and hence less dependent upon pay checks brought out of the city.

Homesteaders know that in a pinch they can plant every inch of their acreage in crops, putting to practical application the old adage that "the land gives independence." All the co-operative plan requires, according to Mr. Weller, is teamwork.

FHA Loans Opposed

Where does the Government fit into the Borsodi pattern of living?

The answer is: "Nowhere," said Mr. Weller, who said the pioneer of this movement believes the 20-year FHA insured mortgage loan "does not solve any of the pressing problems of housing." To Mr. Borsodi, the FHA is merely a longer term for installment buying with all the evils associated with such buying.

Some theories upon which the Home Foundation operates to save money for homeowners are: a properly run garden can save upwards of 30 per cent of a family's food costs; clothing bills can be cut drastically by well-planned, sewing programs; commuting costs are lowered 50 per cent by pooling automobiles; products instead of cash can become a means of bargaining under the direction of trained economists.

Thus, the so-called co-operative system of living is seen by Mr. Weller to be paving the way through research into an era of productive homes which will minimize the tug on the homeowner's purse strings once mortgage payments are started.

Vermont Rails Ask Truck Restriction

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 7 (AP)—A Vermont railroad executive today told members of the Burlington Rotary Club that the railroads in Vermont "unquestionably need relief," and expressed a hope that the Legislature would cancel the reciprocal agreement with other States allowing out-of-State trucks to enter the State without Vermont licenses.

H. A. Carson, General Manager of the Central Vermont Railroad and a member of the Vermont State Railroad Association, told the Rotarians it "should not be necessary to go into costly receivership to obtain necessary tax relief."

Cancellation of the reciprocal agreement would net the State Treasury possibly $200,000 of more a year, he said, adding that Vermont railroad revenues of 1938, compared with 1929, showed a decline of 43.2 per cent.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet, Milija Korjus. 2:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Storm Over Bengal." 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe, Helen Mack and Dick Foran. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 3:50, 6:50, 9:55.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25. "March of Time." 2:40, 4:50, 6:55, 9:05. Also News of the Day. 2:50, 4:40, 6:45, 8:55.

Exeter—
"The Sisters," featuring Bette Davis, Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 3, 5:55, 8:55. Also "Exposed," starring Glenda Farrell and Otto Kruger. 2, 4:50, 7:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza." Fenway: 2:10, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick, Robert Preston and Otto Kruger. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"M. G. M. Historical Mystery," Colonel Stoopnagle's "Cavalcade," Pete Smith Specialty on "Dogs," "Inside the White House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Sisters," featuring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Repertory—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Girl of the Golden West." Also "Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel," with Barry Barnes. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Off the Record," featuring Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, and Bobby Jordan. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05. Modern: 12:55, 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
Holding over Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 5:05, 8:35.

University—
Jack Benny in "Artists and Models Abroad." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: "In Old Chicago," featuring Alice Faye and Tyrone Power. Also "Wise Girl," with Miriam Hopkins.

South Station Theater—
"How Newsreels Are Made." "King Vature." "Skating With Evelyn Chandler." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." Also Fredric March in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Normandie—
"Everybody Sing," with Allan Jones and Judy Garland. Also "Fast Company," featuring Melvyn Douglas.

Uptown—
"Young Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore, Lynne Carver, and Nat Pendleton. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills, Community Playhouse—
"The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel," featuring Barry Barnes and Sophie Stewart. Also "Spring Madness," with Maureen O'Sullivan, Lew Ayres and Burgess Meredith. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow, "Submarine Patrol," featuring Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster and George Bancroft. Also Shirley Temple in "Just Around the Corner."

Other Events

Harvard University—
Public lecture on "Exploring the Himalayas and Their Foothills for Traces of Early Man," by Dr. H. de Terra. 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Peruvian Textiles by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Hotel Statler—
Rotary Club Ladies' Day Valentine Luncheon. Dr. Lewis O. Hartman will speak on "Religion of Abraham Lincoln." Guest artists: Mrs. Jeanne Bachrach Kimball, soprano, and Chalmers Murray, violinist. 12:15.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays

Crop From Forests Foreseen Helping Pay Town Expenses

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MO[illegible]R, Vt., Feb. 7—A crop is [illegible] cultivated that will not be harvested for perhaps 10, 20, 25, or more years, in town forests, which have been started by some Vermont communities for reforestation, and by others for water conservation.

One of the largest of such projects is the 850-acre forest watershed owned by the village of Essex Junction, located near Essex Center. The tract is a mile square, planted to pine and spruce, and contains 15 miles of roadway. Begun in 1900, the acreage has been constantly increased to its present size. A few trees have been cut under a plan that permits "farming" the tract. The proceeds go into the village treasury for current expenses, though the income thus far has been small, coming chiefly from the sale of wood taken in thinning operations.

Other communities are systematically reforesting submarginal lands, with an eye to profits a quarter or a half century from now. The State on its part, has long been co-operating with the national forest service in procuring and maintaining State and national forests, that the Green Mountains may always retain their color.

Social Interim

A reception today at the State House at which Mrs. George D. Aiken, wife of the Governor, will receive, socially inaugurates "Ladies Week" of the Vermont General Assembly. For a time legislative matters take second place. Mrs. Aiken was to be joined in the receiving line by Mrs. William H. Wills, wife of the Lieutenant Governor, and the wives of other State officials were asked to assist in the afternoon's festivities.

Tomorrow afternoon a reception will be tendered Mrs. Aiken and Mrs. Wills by the Montpelier Women's Club at the club rooms on State Street. On Thursday evening the annual charity ball of the Women's Club will be the social highlight of the week.

Car and 'Gas' Income

A slight increase in pleasure car registrations for the period beginning April 1 and ending on Jan. 31 brought the total of cars registered to 78,489, according to the State Motor Vehicle Department. Revenue and license fees for 1938 totaled $2,373,921.

Gasoline reported sold during the year amounted to 63,300,032 gallons, and the tax income from this source was $2,532,179. Both gasoline sold and taxes received were down slightly from the 1937 total.

Arson Conviction

A record number of convictions for arson were reported this week by the State department of banking and insurance. During the year, 21 convictions were obtained by Deputy Fire Marshal Frank L. Eaton. The next highest number was 10 in 1926.

Budget Overtaken

On the basis of demands for State revenue already before the General Assembly, indications are that between $700,000 and $800,000 more than present income sources can supply will be needed to balance the State budget.

Textile Pickets March in Pawtucket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 7—Pickets were out in the snow this morning in front of the Acme Finishing Company. They were ordered out last night in a strike of 250 workers, called in consequence of wage reductions which the Textile Workers Organizing Committee said ranged from seven to 25 per cent.

Slade's SPICES
Quality Renowned For 110 Years

Good Gravy! Economical to make with GRAVY MASTER
A PURE VEGETABLE CONCENTRATE

Dolls Help Support Many Boston Homes

R. J. Keller

Handicraft Products Offered for Sale

Dolls like the above, and other handicraft products of many women who must contribute to the support of their homes, are brought to headquarters of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at 264 Boylston Street, Boston—where they are offered for sale in an attractive shop. This agency—one of the 114 participating in the Community Fund Campaign—in this way helps to increase the income, and the self-respect, of many needy women.

Harvard Resumes Classes After 'Exams'

The Week at Harvard

The second semester of the scholastic year at Harvard begins this week, with the majority of the 4,000 undergraduates returning to lectures, classes, and recitations for the first time since Christmas recess began last December. But in the month and a half interval since conclusion of the first semester, students have enjoyed no sinecure.

True, the interval started with the holiday vacation period of approximately two weeks. But immediately after returning to Cambridge shortly after the new year, students plunged into a three-week Reading Period. This time is characterized by the cessation of most classes and lectures, but in their place undergraduates are required to do long reading assignments and research work in each of their courses, in addition to co-ordinating and preparing material for coming examinations.

Then for the last two weeks "mid-years" have reigned supreme, completely overshadowing any other academic, social, or athletic activity. Last Saturday morning, however, saw the last test finished, and the hectic hours of reviewing and preparation became only a memory as students turned to face the coming semester.

How Time Is Spent

What a college student does with his time is not generally known to those who have never been to college, or at least have not been there recently. Pupils in grammar or high schools have very little to say about how their time shall be spent, their schedules being largely made up of required subjects. They attend school for a specified portion of each day. But the Harvard undergraduate has far fewer restrictions. He takes probably four courses, which meet no oftener than three times a week, thus accounting for only 12 hours a week in actual instruction. What of the rest of the time?

In the first place, there are 52 different departments in which a student may register for "concentration"—ranging from Anthropology to Spanish. In each of these departments there are a number of individual courses, ranging from 3 open to undergraduates in Japanese to 25 in Economics and 33 in English.

Thus, even the selection of courses is in itself a large problem, and since there are a great many half courses, a large portion of the undergraduates are still very much occupied with deciding which ones they prefer or need most to fit their educational pattern for the second half.

Laboratory and Research Work

This done, the student finds new demands on his time in addition to the 12 hours of classes. In the scientific fields, courses require laboratory and research periods each week, ranging to five hours and longer. Those in non-scientific fields like literature, language, or history, government, and economics find plenty of reports, themes, surveys, and other written work to account for odd hours.

Then too, college assignments are often massive. It is not unusual for an advanced course to require the reading of 25 sizable volumes of subject matter for a single term. Two or three such courses can fill in many an odd hour, students find. By the majority of undergraduates at least 25 hours of preparation and study in addition to the 12 hours of classes is considered a minimum, while in some cases as high as 40 hours are needed to cover the weekly material.

Add to this hour-total the fact that extra-curricular activities, such as clubs, publications, discussion, and dramatic groups, to say nothing of athletics, are on a much more "big-time" basis in college than in school and consequently demand greater attention and attendance.

Work on Crimson Heavy

For example, the Managing Editor of the Crimson, the student newspaper, finds it impossible to perform his duties properly unless he devotes three or four hours to his job every day the paper is published. Most of the other activities are keyed to more or less the same tempo.

School System Urged to Include Vocational Aids

The Legislative Committee on Education today heard several petitioners in support of bills to establish systems of vocational training in Massachusetts.

Under a bill presented by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, the Department of Education would provide a system of vocational training under which there would be apprentice agreements with industry and labor, trial period arrangements with business offices, temporary positions in the public service, and training in State teachers' colleges. This would be applied to youths between the ages of 17 and 21, Mr. Sawyer said.

He added that it was just as important to society that students be equipped to use their hands skillfully as well as to be able to use their head well.

"In a canvass made of wardens of State prisons, 88 out of every 100 replied the failure of the educational system to provide youth with a way of earning their living is responsible for the large number of delinquent youths. A recent canvass in New York State showed that 82 per cent of the graduates from vocational schools were employed," Mr. Sawyer said.

"A nation-wide survey among educational heads shows that not over 33 per cent of the students in high schools are suited for advance studies in intellectual training and that the other 66 per cent should be studying work in trades and business to equip them to earn their living when they graduate. We spend most of our money in organized education in strictly intellectual training, in academic courses which are of slight value to any save those who are going to college.

"Under this system crime grows, and each year additional thousands leave the high schools with no employment before them," Mr. Sawyer declared.

"Unemployment among youth is the cause of crime among youth, and unemployment is in large part due to the failure of our educational system. Why keep 100 boys studying to go to college when 70 of them want to be carpenters, auto mechanics, or electricians?" he asked.

Vermont Receipts Drop

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 7 (AP)—State Treasurer Thomas H. Cave yesterday filed this financial report for the fiscal year ended Feb. 1, and disclosed that receipts were $8,147,572 as compared with $9,403,741 the previous year.

Station WIXAL
For Wednesday, Feb. 8
(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Special program.
8:00 p. m. — Understanding Music series: Donald J. Grout, Harvard: "The Classical Period: Mozart, the Quartet, and the Concerto."

Setting of Pompeian Fresco For Sculptures at Museum

Four walls of Pompeian frescoes provide a classical background for the Graeco-Roman sculptures at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. There are 13 murals in all, 11 of them placed on exhibition for the first time. The marbles in the wing of the building where they have been installed belong to the same period, and several were found along the shores of the Gulf of Naples.

All of these frescoes were taken from a house privately excavated by Gennaro Matrone, between 1899 and 1902. The site is south of Pompeii, between two branches of the road leading to Castellamare di Stabia. Before the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D. the Gulf shore, now distant, evidently was close to this modern road. The peristyle of the house measured 65 by 78 feet. It inclosed a garden court with fountain, marble tables, and statuary, among which was a bronze figure of Herakles, now in the Museum at Naples.

Spanish Art

Alterations in the installation of the celebrated apsidal fresco from the Church of Santa Maria de Mur, at Catalonia, are announced by the Museum. The specially designed chapel, which forms a rich setting for this example of Twelfth Century Spanish art, has been rearranged, with the assistance of Dr. Puig y Cadafalch, considered the leading authority on Catalonian Romanesque architecture and decoration.

The two large frescoes from the Hermitage Church of San Baudelio de Berlanga, in northern Spain, representing the "Last Supper" and "The Marys at the Sepulchre," have been let into the walls of the chapel in such a way as to continue the middle band of decoration around the apse, after the manner of Twelfth Century ornamentation. In the apse itself has been placed an altar of twelfth century form, in travertine stone, with a cross carrying a gilt bronze crucifix of the period.

On each side wall hangs a Fifteenth Century Spanish painting, one representing Saint Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar, the other the coronation of the Virgin. The benches, though of a later date than the frescos, are the kind still found in early Catalonian churches.

Whistler Painting

Among recent acquisitions at the Museum is Whistler's "The Last of Old Westminster," a River Thames painting by the famous American artist, done early in his career, in 1862. Vivacious and vigorous it represents Whistler prior to his absorption in dreamy nocturnes and symphonies.

Present-day painting in America makes its contribution among the new acquisitions in the form of a lyric water color by Edward Hopper who has, during the past 15 years, become one of this country's foremost painters. It is entitled, "First Branch of the White River" and was executed last summer. Mr. Hopper appears to be developing a new approach, away from the pictorial style which previously characterized his work, though his treatment of light, for which his painting are known, remains typical of his brush.

Rembrandt Pupil

The newly acquired painting, "Schoolmaster with His Pupils" is by Aert de Gelder (1645-1727) who was a pupil of Rembrandt. The picture has an interesting history. It was first mentioned in 1783 in a sale at The Hague, and was described as being "very beautiful in the manner of Rembrandt." It appeared again in Amsterdam in 1798, then was lost from view until it entered the collection of the Marechal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia. It comes to Boston from the collection of the Count Beaumont, Paris.

Another new acquisition is a still life composed of bread, bacon, vegetables, fruit, and a vase of flowers, by Luis Menéndez, little known until recently outside of Spain. He is noted for his still lifes, a large number of which are to be found in the Prado, Madrid.

Race Track Puzzle Aired

A peek behind the scenes of the horse-racing business was given those who visited the Racing Commission hearing at the State House today where opposing factions aired their complaints.

One of the most intriguing matters was speculation over why Thomas R. Foley was appointed a member of the State Racing Commission by Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley only three days after he filed incorporation papers for a new racing plant at Westport. Another was why the Former Governor suggested that James H. Connors, laundry operator, and brother-in-law of Mr. Foley, be made President of the Suffolk Downs Track.

These speculations were left after Mr. Foley told the Commission he had not known his name was to be submitted to the Executive Council as a Racing Commissioner until the night before action was taken, and after Charles F. Adams had disclosed the Former Govenor's interest in Mr. Connors.

The hearing, continued from Feb. 6, is being held to allow the Outdoor Amusement concern, which proposes to build a horse track at Westport, to show cause why racing dates granted to it should not be revoked.

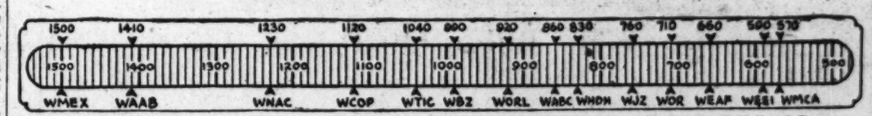
Dates were set by the Commission while Mr. Foley was still a member. His resignation subsequently was demanded by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Former testimony pictured a split between Mr. Conners, President of Suffolk Downs Track, and Mr. Adams and other large stockholders. Mr. Connors sold his Suffolk interests and became interested in the Westport project which secured choice summer racing dates also sought by Suffolk Downs.

Billy Asks His Dad

Asking Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to speak at the graduation exercises of the Dexter School in June, a delegation of small boys visited him at the State House yesterday. The group was led by the Governor's son, Billy Saltonstall. "I told them," the Governor said, "to put the invitation in writing and I would give it particular consideration."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45 Music; talk	Lowell Thomas	Sport program	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 "New Voices"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"30th Century Serenade"; recordings	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"		"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 'Big Town'; E. Robinson; C. Trevor	Gilbert and Sullivan: "Ruddigore"; orch.	John Green's Orch.; sketch; soloists	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	Buck Nation
8:15 Al Jolson and company; guest	"Information, Please"; questions and answers	"For Men Only"; interviews; music	New England Town Meeting: "Does America	"Musical Notes"
8:30				Dean Dickens, songs
8:45				News commentator
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson quiz	Need to Arm?"; forum discussion	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee"; comedy variety program	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Paul Martin's Orchestra		Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; soloists				Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; Shirley Ross;	Toronto, hockey	Network sports
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Ennis Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Network sports
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	Lanny Grey's "Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Network sports
10:45 "Viewpoints"	School"; popular	Kemper Song Stories	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Network sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Jusnita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air	Baron's Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Sidiger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Woman's Page"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; stocks	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James'; sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste," pianist	Movie Comment	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	The Hitmakers	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	Folk Songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Norman Mackay, songs	"Classical Album"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Speaker; music	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	World Events
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 Indianapolis Sym-	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 phony Orchestra;	"Take a Note"; dance	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 Fabien Sevitsky,	orchestra; soloist	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Religious program
3:45 conductor	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Bookshelf"	Religious program
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowel Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	"Songs of the Past"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Red Norvo's Orchestra	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Johannes Steele, news
9:00 Joan Blondell in	Hayton's Muted Music	"Town Hall Tonight"	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Jerry Baker; orchestra
9:15 "Page Five, Col-	Hayton's Muted Music	with Fred Allen and	Tommy Carlyn's Orch.	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:30 umn Two"; vocal-	"Wings for the Martins";	Company; interview;	"Jewish Contributions to	"American Forum"
9:45 ists; orchestra	dramatization	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	Civilization"	"American Forum"
10:00 Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Kay Kyser's College of	President Roosevelt	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15 "It Can Be Done"	Lillian Cornell, songs	Musical Knowledge	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Edgar A. Guest	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	'Music Counter'; Harold	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 "Musical Weekly"	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Stokes' Orchestra; vo-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	calists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30 Little Jackie Hel-	"The Music You Want"	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 ler's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	lem; variety

'The Monitor Views the News'

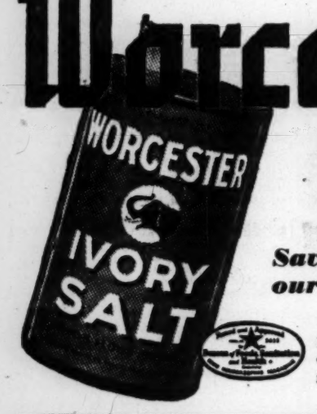
For Wednesday, Feb. 8

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Worcester Salt



Save money 2 ways on our 2 pound package

(1) The large Worcester Ivory Salt package is always 2 full pounds (32 ounces) *net weight.* (2) Worcester is so pure a little goes a long way.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
WEEKLY SPECIALS

SCOTT PRODUCTS
SCOT-TISSUE — A LUXURY TEXTURE — 3 ROLLS 23c
WALDORF — TOILET TISSUES — 4 ROLLS 19c
SCOT-TOWELS — FOR YOUR KITCHEN — ROLL 10c
TOWEL HOLDERS — RED, GREEN or IVORY — EA. 19c

★ PEACH SALE ★
RICHMOND Delicious California Sliced or Halves 2 LGE TINS 25c
FINAST Sliced or Halves in Heavy Syrup 2 LGE TINS 27c
PRUNES Large, Meaty, Tender. From the Santa Clara Valley. 4 LBS. BULK 25c
FLAKORN MUFFIN MIX Makes Delicious Corn Muffins 2 PKGS. 29c
CLAPP'S BABY FOODS Carefully Strained 4 4 OZ. TINS 29c
HONEY LAKESHORE In the Honeycomb Bottle 16 OZ. BOT. 19c
CO-OP PURE MAPLE SYRUP Look for Co-op Brand. It's Vermont's Finest. 8 OZ. BOT. 21c

N. B. C. SPECIALS
PREMIUM CRACKERS — Fresh, Crisp and Tasty — 1 LB. PKG. 15c
HARLEQUIN SANDWICH — N.B.C. Bulk Special For This Week — LB. BULK 17c
FINAST SLICED BEEF — Packed in the Attractive Re-usable TUMBLERS — 3½ oz. Size 19c — 6 oz. Size 29c
Fuji Chinese Foods — Bean Sprouts 2 TINS 17c — Noodles 2 TINS 29c — Chop Suey Vegetables 2 TINS 23c

Everyday Low Prices on Foods You Know!

Baked Beans	FINAST 3 KINDS	2	28 OZ. TINS	23c	Quaker Oats	3 LB. PKG.	17c
Friend's Beans		2	28 OZ. TINS	25c	Floating Soap	PURE WHITE 3 BARS	10c
B & M Beans		2	28 OZ. TINS	25c	Macaroni	or SPAGHETTI WHITE SPRAY 8 OZ. PKG.	5c
Finast Brown Bread		2	16 OZ. TINS	25c	Ralston Wheat Cereal	PKG.	21c
Finast Ketchup	PURE TOMATO	2	14 OZ. BOTS.	25c	Pineapple Juice	Dole's No. 1 Best Pack 46 OZ. TIN	25c
Silver Skillet	Corned Beef Hash	2	16 OZ. TINS	25c	Grapefruit	FINAST Fancy Sections 2 NO. 2 TINS	19c
Finast Spaghetti		3	16 OZ. TINS	20c	Maine Corn	Finast Fancy Golden Bantam 3 NO. 2 TINS	25c
Pancake Flour	WHITE SPRAY		20 OZ. PKG.	5c	Peanut Butter	FINAST U. S. No. 1 2 LB. JAR	25c
Softasilk Cake Flour			44 OZ. PKG.	25c	SOAP	Sweetheart—Buy 3 Cakes at Reg. price-Get 1 more for 1 cent 4 BARS	18c
Ivory Snow			PKG.	21c			
Lux Toilet Soap			BAR	6c			
Lifebuoy Soap			BAR	6c			
Super Suds	BLUE PACKAGE CONCENTRATED		LGE. PKG.	19c			
Dainty Dot	VANILLA or LEMON EXTRACT		2 OZ. BOT.	19c			

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Travel by BOSTON and MAINE

Governor to Seek Flood Control Aid For Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 7—With the future of federal flood control plans for New England hinging, in part, upon the granting of permission for the necessary land acquisition in New Hampshire, Gov. Francis P. Murphy today declared that he will go before the New Hampshire Legislature within a few days and ask that this permission be granted.

The Governor said that he will hold a meeting of the Special Commission named to study the problem tomorrow and regardless of the stand of the majority will make his personal appeal to the lawmakers.

The Governor said that it had been found that the Federal Government had the legal right to take such lands as may be necessary for the program, but the stand of Administration leaders that if state consent is not forthcoming the money will be used elsewhere makes it imperative that legislative action be taken.

"I think the people of New Hampshire want flood control," he said, "and I am confident that means will be worked out so that the economic life of the communities standing to lose taxable property in the deal will not be disrupted."

He said that he thought favorable action by the State Legislature would lead to favorable action by Congress on some kind of an arrangement to reimburse the towns losing property for lost tax revenue.

"I think that it is up to the people of New Hampshire not to stand in the way of protecting property, even if a large part of it may be in Massachusetts and Connecticut," he declared.

The granting of consent will not mean that under its terms the Federal Government can use the projects for generating power, he said, as additional consent would be necessary in that respect.

Connecticut Sets Up Flood Control Board

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7 (AP)—The Connecticut General Assembly created today a new agency to tackle the problem of flood control, long a subject of dispute between the New England States and the Federal Government.

By unanimous vote, the State Legislature passed an act setting up a bi-partisan commission to carry on flood control negotiations with Federal authorities and other states.

John F. Foster Hurls Hat Into Ring in Somerville

John F. Foster, president pro-tem of the Somerville Aldermen, announcing himself today as a business man and not a politician, said he would be a candidate for Mayor at the municipal election this year for the express purpose of reducing the tax rate at least $5.

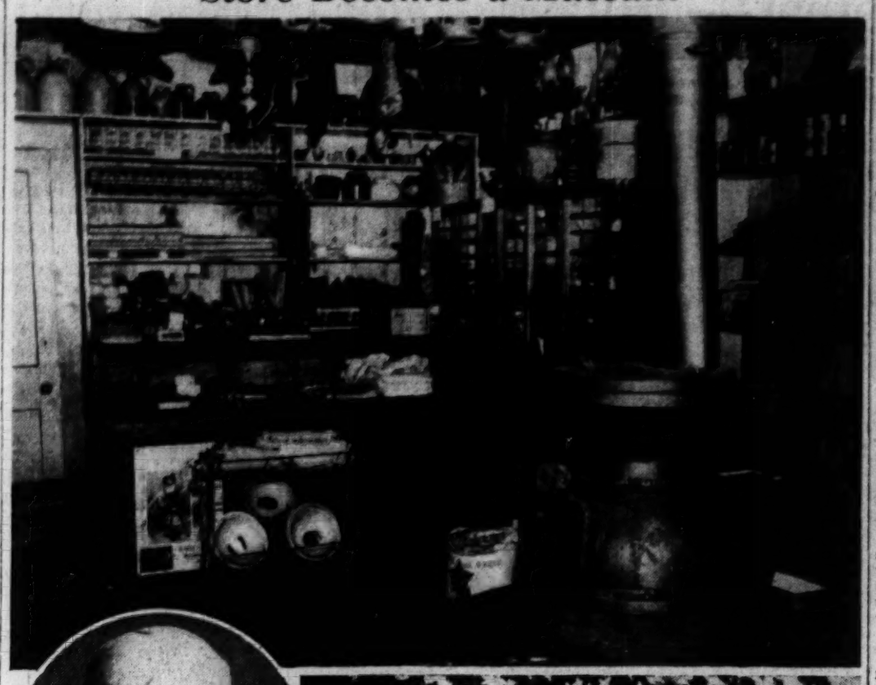
"Somerville faces bankruptcy and we need real economy," he said, adding that the city higher-ups should be dealt with before clerks.

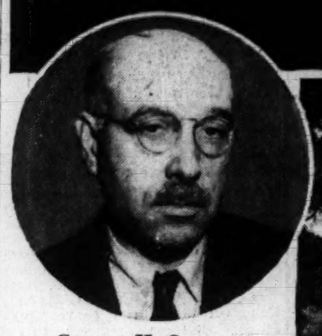
Eastern Dog Club to Hold Annual Show Feb. 21-22

The Eastern Dog Club will hold its twenty-seventh annual dog show at Mechanics Building, Feb. 21 and 22, Gilbert L. Steward, president of the club, announced today. Entries close next Tuesday.

Among the many exhibitors is Frank G. Allen, former Governor, who has increased his entry of Welsh Corgis of last year. His Corgis are the Pembroke type, originating in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Store Becomes a Museum





George H. Ston
Proprietor of the old general store at North Stonington, Conn.

The Old General Store

Above—The interior of the store, complete with the old pot-bellied stove. In the background is the village's first rack of post-office boxes. Below—Exterior view of the store-museum rebuilt from an old barn.

Quoddy District Sought for Maine To Continue Dam

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Maine Legislature today received a bill for the establishment of the Passamaquoddy District Authority, which would continue construction of the $37,000,000 Federal Quoddy tidal water power dam at Eastport, Washington County, if additional Federal funds were made available.

Revival of the Quoddy development was urged recently by President Roosevelt. Approximately $7,500,000 was expended on the project before construction operations stopped in 1936, after Congress refused to appropriate additional funds.

Senator Clarence B. Beckett (R) of Calais, who introduced the measure, expressed belief that such legislation was necessary before any possible move would be made by Congress to provide more money.

Senate Approves Study of Quoddy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House Feb. 6 a resolution to investigate the feasibility of establishing an experimental power station at Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine.

The effort to revive the tidal-harnessing project, abandoned in 1936, was started by President Roosevelt. A resolution similar to Senator White's, introduced by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, is pending in the House.

General Store Stocks Up, But Not a Thing for Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH STONINGTON, Conn.—In this village, nestled in a fold of Connecticut hills, is one of the strangest stores to be found anywhere in the country.

Its shelves and show cases are chock full of merchandise, but not a thing is for sale.

It does not cater to the modern taste, but specializes in items which filled Ye Olde General Store of the last century.

But in its field it is complete; you'll find everything from boot jacks and buggy whips to whale oil lanterns and "perpendicular" bathtubs.

The cash drawers are full of money—coins, bills and checks—but it is never used.

The village post office is located in the store, and the boxes are full of letters, but no one ever calls for them.

A Store-Museum

And here's the answer to it all—it's really a store-museum, hobby of George H. Stone, retired storekeeper, who decided after retiring that he missed the store and the discussions around the pot-bellied stove.

Careful to create a store that would be all fun and no work, Mr. Stone set about remodeling an old barn in back of his home, and after he had brought to life Ye Olde General Store of days long past, he filled it with items with which the old-fashioned general stores were stocked.

It has a pot-bellied stove, and close at hand are the cracker barrel and pickle barrel without which no general store was complete. As the boys recall old box scores or discuss the expected yield of hay around the stove, they can reach into the cracker or pickel barrel without fear of a reprimand from the proprietor, for they have been placed handy for just that purpose.

Many have visited the store, not only residents of the little village of slightly more than 1,000 persons, but from nearby cities and summer resorts. Mr. Stone finds that many of his articles are unidentifiable to some of his visitors. On boy thought a horse whip was a fishing pole and a ship socket was a flashlight.

The store-museum has several departments. The village post office is one, and the rack of boxes is the first one ever used in the village. Mr. Stone filled the boxes with letters which years ago had been written to and by Stonington residents. Some were mailed as early as 1820, before envelopes were introduced, and comprise an excellent stamp and cover collection.

The money in the tills is part of a coin and bill collection. And the checks are cancelled ones which he saved carefully all during the 34 years he kept store.

They Kept Collecting

It was this habit of saving everything, of being loath to throw away even the most everyday object, which is largely responsible for Mr. Stone's fine collection. Mr. Stone's forbears were the same way and so were his wife's. She was formerly Ruth Thompson and both the Stones and the Thompsons are families of ancient lineage. Most of the items in the store were handed down from one generation to the next on both his and his wife's side.

Other articles Mr. Stone has purchased, and others have been given to him. Since he is not a real competitor, the village's other storekeepers take great pride in his store, and many of its most antiquated items came from them.

Take for instance the ready-to-wear department. It includes two wedding dresses, both 200 years old or more. One was worn by Mrs. Stone's third great-grandmother. In the hardware department is a pail made by James Thompson, another of Mrs. Stone's ancestor's, who gave it to his girl before leaving to fight in the Revolutionary war.

There's a wagon which was used by Mr. Stone's grandfather to carry North Stonington soldiers to Norwich to join Civil War troops. The store carries all sorts of wagon parts, and a wagon tongue, stuck upright in front of the store serves as a flag pole.

Other Museum Pieces

The building itself is a museum piece. It was built by Mr. Stone's grandfather in 1860 with hand hewn beams and lumber cut by old fashioned up-and-down saws. Mr. Stone hung a large Dutch door on hand wrought iron hinges, installed old fashioned small pane windows and hung inside old type oil lamps which he wired for electricity.

And then he stocked his store—with bolts of old gingham, wooden oil cans, halters and harnesses, whips and whip sockets, lamps and lanterns, laces, buttons, boots, crockery, notions hardware and Britanniaware.

Among the larger pieces is a bath tub shaped like a chair.

First Gasoline Tank

Another is a part of the village's first gasoline tank. Installed in 1909, the tank was an open-top can which held 50 gallons—a 15 day supply. The gas was pumped with a hand pump similar to a bicycle pump and the fluid was strained through chamois cloth.

Mr. Stone started business in Pawcatuck in 1903 and moved his business to North Stonington in 1908, remaining in business there under the name of Brown and Stone until Jan. 1, 1937 when ne sold out and retired. He may be having a "postman's holiday" now but he's having a right good time.

Saltonstall Asked For Division Probe

Investigation of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Division of the State Department of Public Utilities, and suspension of Frank E. Riley, Director, pending the results of the investigation, were asked of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday, by Richard D. Grant, Associate Commissioner of Public Utilities.

Commissioner Grant charged Mr. Riley with "neglect of duty, inefficiency, and insubordination" in a letter to the Governor which said:

"The charges against Mr. Riley were preferred as the result of my firm conviction that he is an unfit person to hold the position which he presently occupies, not only because of the laxity with which the duties of his office are administered, but because of his efforts to influence the action of the General Court upon matters affecting administrative policies of the Commission, in which he, as a subordinate official can have no proper concern."

Governor Urges College Repairs

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a special message to the Legislature yesterday, asked for an emergency appropriation of $94,441 to finance "much needed" repairs on two buildings at the Framingham State Teachers' College.

The Governor said "the appropriation is necessitated not by any act or decision of mine, but because of the condition of the buildings inherited from the previous administration." Either they must be restored to good condition or be discarded for further collegiate use, the Governor declared.

Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, following a recent investigation of the Framingham buildings, said the repairs were not necessitated by the hurricane, but warranted immediate attention.

The contractor who was repairing the buildings with funds from the hurricane appropriation, which work was stopped when the contract was declared invalid by the Attorney General, has agreed to complete the emergency construction at a saving of $40,044 on the original contract.

Industrial Cities Seek New Revenue

Massachusetts industrial cities and towns were today seeking new sources of financial relief following the action of the House of Representatives yesterday in turning down legislation under which $4,000,000 annually would be distributed to them from the State income tax receipts to compensate for tax losses under the machinery tax law.

In 1936 the Legislature extended financial aid to industries by adopting a $5 per $1,000 valuation tax on machinery to replace the old tax based on the local tax rates of each community. To lessen the tax loss burden on the industrial communities, the Legislature provided for a special distribution of income tax revenue to the cities and towns affected. Under the bill $4,000,000 was distributed in 1936, $3,000,000 in 1937, $2,000,000 in 1938, and $1,000,000 this year. Mayor Walter E. Griffin of Lawrence this year wanted a return to the $4,000,000 figure for the years 1939 through 1944.

At present all State income tax money is distributed to the local communities, but under the Griffin bill the industrial cities would have received more than their usual share.

Principal Upheld Despite Charges Of Committeeman

Despite charges by Joseph Lee, Jr., member of the Boston School Committee, that Robert B. Masterson, headmaster of the Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys, attempted to discourage a group of students in his school from forming a chapter of the American Student Union, the Committee last night, by a 3-to-1 vote, with Mr. Lee dissenting and Frederick R. Sullivan absent, concluded its meeting with a vote of confidence in the headmaster.

"It has come to my attention," Mr. Lee declared in making his charges, "that certain teachers are using our schools and the school machinery to swing students to their own particular beliefs. This is bad enough in any case, but particularly bad when their views are very sympathetic to certain foreign revolutionaries."

According to his version of the affair, the students were denied their request to use their free weekly period for union meetings at which they would discuss current topics of world interest.

Teachers Avoid Meeting

The students, according to information given Mr. Lee, subsequently met in the evening at the Jeremiah E. Burke High School, Dorchester. For their first open meeting, according to Mr. Lee, they planned a forum on the topic "Shall We Amend the Neutrality Act?" asking teachers at the school to present both sides. The teachers refused to have anything to do with the meeting, saying they had been told by the headmaster to keep clear of it, and the students were able to get only one speaker, and he from another school, Mr. Lee stated.

"Since that time," Mr. Lee asserted, "the headmaster has used forms of intimidation far beyond the powers which our Commonwealth gives our schoolmasters."

Mr. Masterson, Mr. Lee charged, told the boys they could no longer belong to the Student Council, and made statements in the student assembly injuring the boys' reputations.

"The situation as I see it," Mr. Lee concluded, "is that unless a boy will take the side of certain revolutionary elements he is being told that he cannot graduate from Boston schools."

Mr. Lee's charges, which were based on "six sources," including a delegation of three boys who said that they had been threatened with lowering of behavior marks and failure to graduate, were categorically denied by Mr. Masterson, who was summoned to a conference following the public hearing of the School Committee.

"Fathered by Communists"

Mr. Masterson's version of the story was quite different. According to that, one of his teachers (George R. Faxon, junior master) asked if he might form a discussion group as one of the school's club activities. Mr. Masterson refused when he discovered that the group was to be under the auspices of the American Student Union. Because that organization, so he explained to Mr. Faxon, was fathered by the Communists of Russia, he was unwilling to have anything to do with it. He cited certain communistic writings and testimony of the Dies committee as proof.

Further discussion revealed that the students staged a parade through the Grove Hall district, after being ejected from their second meeting at the Burke School. While denying that he had anything to do with the ejection, Mr. Masterson said the students acted in a "disgraceful" manner, shouting threats about getting even with the headmaster.

At the senior assembly the next day Mr. Masterson, according to his own story, reprimanded the boys for their conduct (not for their political views) and said that such conduct made him wonder whether they were worthy of graduating from the school. The teacher's oath, which Mr. Masterson took, was explained to the students at that time, and portions of the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence were read to them.

N. H. Bill Seeks Merit System For State Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 7—Gov. Francis P. Murphy's move to provide civil service or the merit system for State employees, as embodied in a bill introduced in the New Hampshire House of Representatives by Mrs. Mabel Thompson Cooper of Nashua, has the organized support of the New Hampshire League of Women Voters and other important forces, but is expected to meet with opposition from heads of various State departments.

Governor Murphy made such a move two years ago, and the refusal of the Legislature to approve the plan was the only turn-down of Administration-sponsored legislation during the session. This year's move does not come in the form of a measure drafted by or for the Administration, but in the form of a bill based on recommendations made by the Governor in his inaugural address.

Much of the opposition two years ago came directly or indirectly from heads of State departments who apparently saw in the bill a possible end to their means of maintaining themselves in State positions through use of their powers of employment.

The new bill does not include provisions contained in that of two years ago under which the trustees of the University of New Hampshire, Plymouth Normal School, and Keene Normal School could provide that "certain or all of the classes of officers and employees of these institutions shall become a part of the classified service." Provisions that employees of the State Police Department should come under unclassified service, as contained in the measure of two years ago, are not included in the measure now before the lawmakers.

The present bill provides that, except as otherwise specified, all appointments to, and promotions in, the State service would be made "only according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained by competitive examinations."

The civil service system would be administered by a State Personnel Department to be headed by a board of three members and a director to be named with the approval of the Governor and Council. The director would receive a salary of not less than $4,000 a year and he could not be removed by the board "except on charges and after a public hearing."

U. S. Aid Delayed, Barrows Contends

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP) — Gov. Lewis O. Barrows held firmly to his inaugural address contention there had been "unreasonable" delays in paying Maine unemployment compensation claims.

"What I said still goes," was Governor Barrows' reply Feb. 7 to a demand by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts for a retraction, if Mr. Barrows intended to convey the impression the Federal Government was repsonsible.

Mr. McCormack inserted in the Congressional Record yesterday a letter from Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board disclaiming Federal responsibility for delays and saying the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission always had ample funds.

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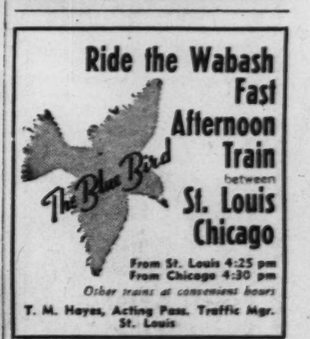

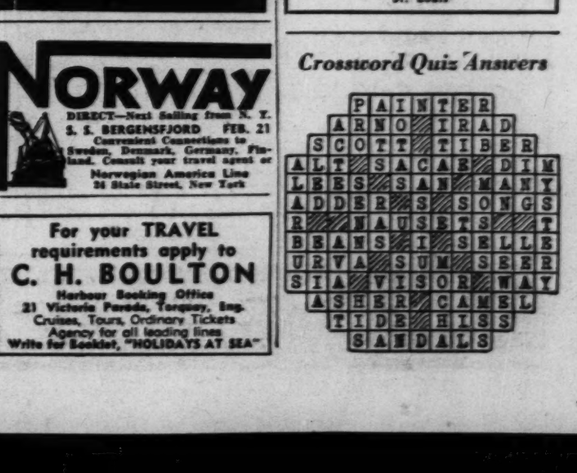
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Bruins Seek Seventh Straight Without Defeat—More Entries in B. A. A. Track Meet

Leafs Prepared to Battle Locals at Garden Tonight

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto Maple Leafs are better prepared to battle the Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight than they have been throughout the present National Hockey League season. At full strength and with a night's sleep here, the Leafs await the Bruins who returned by a lengthy train ride from Chicago and without Dit Clapper and Flash Hollett.

Ordinarily the Leafs would be greatly favored to pick up two easy points tonight, but the Bruins have critics and fans baffled. They are playing with Johnny Shewchuck, Terry Reardon, and Red Hamill, all rookies, in the line-up and that, in itself, should slacken the pace of the league leaders. Not so to date, however, for the Bruins have just won two road games with the patched up roster list, beating Toronto in Toronto 2-1 and Chicago in Chicago 3-0.

Now Likes Rangers

Manager Conn Smythe of the Leafs has contended all along that the Bruins were the best balanced club in the league and now he is full of praise for the New York Rangers. He stated that the Rangers looked great in Toronto, Saturday night, when they beat his Leafs 4-2 and although he did not see the Sunday game in New York 5-5 he brought reports that the New Yorkers are still flying.

The last time the Leafs played here they were without Gus Marker, valuable right winger, and Jimmy Fowler, speedy little defenseman. The Leafs depend largely upon the Davidson-Apps-Drillon line to win their games but against Boston, George Parsons and Pep Kelly have been the important cogs. Hal Broda, goalie, is one shutout behind the Bruin netminder, Frankie Brimsek, having seven, and will be after his eighth tonight.

Few Near the Top

Boston has gone six games without defeat and hopes to extend it to seven tonight. They have beaten Detroit 5-0, Canadiens 6-4, Amerks 3-2, Toronto 2-1 and Chicago 3-0 with a two-all tie with Americans . . . There was a time when Boston and Toronto players dominated the individual scoring list . . . Today, only four players are among the first 22 and three of the four are Leafs—Apps, fourth; Drillon 13th; Chamberlain 20th and Bauer of Boston 22nd.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Gridiron Club of Greater Boston hockey dinner last night, Art Ross of the Bruins and Conn Smythe of the Leafs publicly showered each other with credit and praise . . . It was all quite revolutionary following years in which the two belittled each other . . . It also was the first time in Boston Smythe and Ross had attended the same dinner.

♪ ♪ ♪

Among those present at the head table of the dinner were W. A. McBrien, Maple Leaf Director, Capt. Red Horner, Bill Roche and Bobby Hewitson, Toronto newspapermen; Bill Grimes and Vic Jones, Boston hockey writers; Mark Devlin, Gridiron Club President; Bill Stewart, former Chicago hockey manager; Weston Adams, Bruins President; Walter A. Brown, Manager of the Boston Garden; Dan O'Connor and Jerry Sullivan, Gridiron Club members.

Stewart wished to publicly deny that he had ever instructed Doc Romnes, now a member of the Leafs, to deliberately attack Red Horner while Romnes was playing for the Hawks in the Stanley Cup last year . . . Horner answered for the Leafs and asserted that no member of the team ever believed that Stewart had so instructed the player.

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Manager Art Ross and Jack Portland flew back from Chicago following the game there Sunday . . . Ross stood the altitude well enough to attend the dinner but Portland did not appear . . . Canadiens have sent Red Goupille to New Haven and have taken up Desse Smith, Maroon rear-guard last season . . . The deal today in which Chicago traded three players for Phil Hergesheimer awakens local interest . . . Hergesheimer played with the Bruin Cubs but never looked good enough for any such deal as that completed today . . . He will not report to the Hawks until next season.

Hawks Purchase Hergesheimer In Cleveland Deal

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks, National Professional Hockey League team, announced today acquisition of Phil Hergesheimer, right wing of the Cleveland Barons, in a deal involving two minor league players, one Hawk and possibly some money.

Hergesheimer will join the Chicago club next fall. Harold Jackson of the New Haven Eagles and Charley Mason of the Pittsburgh Hornets, properties of the Hawks, will go to Cleveland ownership along with one Hawk, to be chosen at the end of the current season.

Whether any money will change hands in the deal will depend on what member of the Black Hawk team goes to the Barons, a club spokesman said.

Owners Refuse To Recognize Prexy

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., Feb. 7 (AP) — Thomas H. Richardson, President of the Eastern Baseball League, revealed last night he had called off a special meeting of the league in New York Sunday "for the sake of harmony."

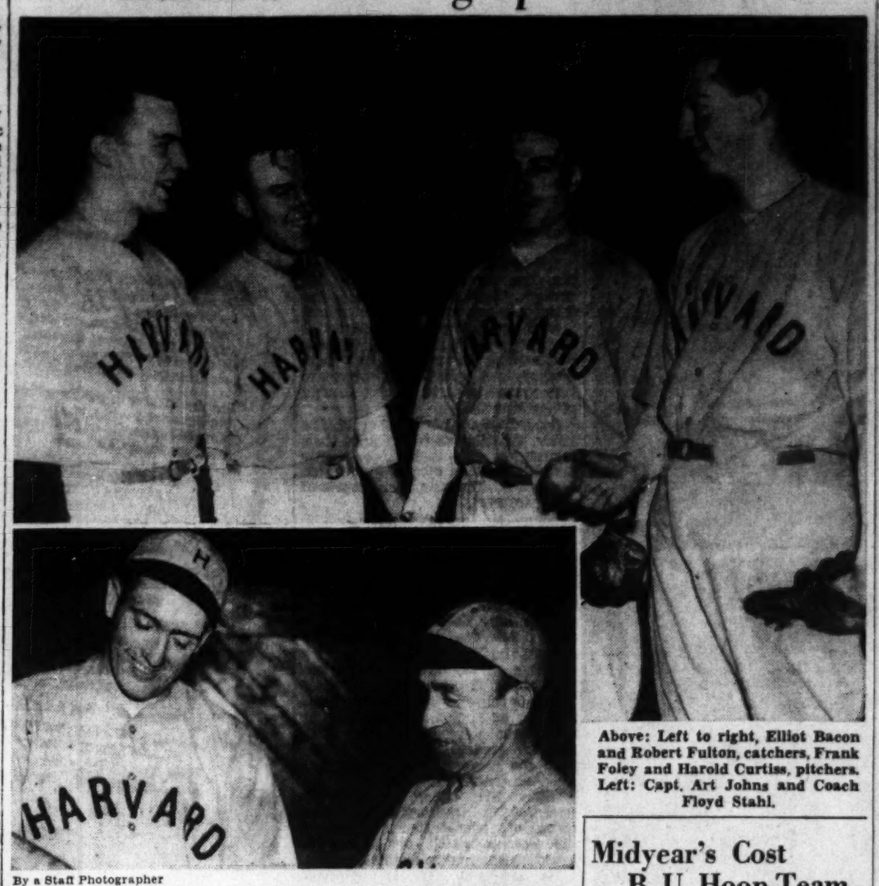
Richardson said the Binghamton, Elimra and Hartford clubs refused to recognize him as President, pending a decision on legality of his election by Judge W. G. Bramham, "Czar" of minor league baseball.

The three clubs claimed Richardson's election to a four-year term was not legal, on grounds the league's constitution was not adopted at the annual meeting last spring. Richardson says he has affidavits to prove the constitution was adopted.

Brown Sinks Duke

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 7 (AP)—A rangy Brown University basketball team used its height to advantage and overwhelmed Duke 41 to 33 at the Westchester County Center last night. It was Brown's ninth triumph of the campaign against two defeats.

Harvard 'Warming Up' to Baseball



By a Staff Photographer

Above: Left to right, Elliot Bacon and Robert Fulton, catchers, Frank Foley and Harold Curtiss, pitchers. Left: Capt. Art Johns and Coach Floyd Stahl.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bingham to Speak Tomorrow

The Roberts Recreational Center, the Y. M. C. A.'s organization for business and professional men, holds its annual banquet tomorrow evening in Bates Hall. Harvard's athletic director, William J. Bingham, will speak on his many years of experience in athletics.

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Due to the fact that several stars, among them Glenn Cunningham, could not be present at the afternoon track meet, the Veterans of Foreign Wars have decided to change the time to 7:30 p. m. on Washington's Birthday, at the East Armory.

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The new Brooklyn Dodger club roster arrived in this office today, rivaling the recent Cincinnati booklet for completeness and originality. Larry MacPhail, whose middle name should be Showmanship, sends out a roster that includes the complete lifetime baseball record of every Dodger, as well as the itinerary of the spring training adventure.

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MacPhail also announces in the booklet that a new press box and so-called press club awaits members of the Baseball Writers' Association at Ebbets Field on April 18, when the Dodgers open their National League season.

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If Bob Quinn was unsuccessful in completing a transaction on his present trip to New York for the league's schedule meeting, the trading market as far as the Bees are concerned will probably remain quiet for a while. The inactivity means, also, that the club roster will soon be released.

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Now that the Boston Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association has established the annual awarding of a plaque to the Hub's outstanding rookie player, the question arises: What is a rookie? Is a player who took part in one 1938 game eligible for the '39 award? And, if not, why not?

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Johnny Prior, former football and baseball star at Harvard, will teach English and assist with the baseball nine at Medford High School. Art Terrill is present head mentor. Before reaching Harvard, Prior starred at Medford and Andover. He has been assistant football coach at Brookline High.

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Although Dartmouth's Gus Broberg has not caught up with Cornell's Bennett in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League individual scoring race, the Big Green sophomore is far ahead of the field on average points per game. Bennett has 58 in five contests, while Broberg has 53 in only four. The leading Harvard man is Fred Heckel, with 28 points in three games.

Tufts varsity baseball team will play 16 games this season, according to the schedule released yesterday by Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics. The schedule follows:

April 15—at Boston University; 19—at Northeastern; 22—Lowell Textile; 28—at Boston College; 29—Bowdoin.
May 3—at Holy Cross; 6—Springfield; 9—Boston College; 13—at Mass. State; 19—Williams; 20—Boston University; 24—Brown; 27—Northeastern.
June 3—at Brown; 10—at Harvard; 17—Harvard.

Home Basketball Team Is Favored In Most Contests

WASHINGTON (AP)—H. Gabriel Murphy, President of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference, advances the theory that basketball is the hardest of all games for a college team to win away from home.

"Take two teams that are fairly evenly matched," he explained, "and the one which is playing at home has a great advantage over the other."

Why?

Murphy's theory:

No two courts are alike.

No sets of baskets are alike.

Floor surfaces are always different.

"The playing field in basketball figures, I believe, more definitely in the result than is the case in any other game," Murphy said.

The court, he went on, is the basis of timing and without timing you don't have team play, and without team play you don't have victories.

"A team gets used to a certain footing, and each player knows just how fast or how short he can turn. He goes to another floor, which is slicker or duller, and he becomes uncertain."

The backboard, Murphy pointed out, figures greatly in shooting. One board may be rigid, another soft. The bounce of the ball is altogether different on the two.

Brooklyn Outfield Packed With Speed

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 7 (AP)—Any lurking supicions that the Brooklyn Dodgers are decrepit were dispelled today by Coach Charley Dressen.

"Say," he said, "we've got an outfield that can outrun and outthrow any other regular outfield in the National League."

Dressen, Outfielder Tuck Stainback and Infielder Harry Lavagetto are here for 10 days of conditioning before Manager Leo Durocher and Dodger pitchers and catchers arrive.

"We've got Stainback, Ernie Coy and Gene Moore. You can't find a more capable bunch of fly chasers in the league. Of course, we've got some veterans on the club, but the young men are going to do the playing," Dressen added.

Dressen, who managed the Nashville Southern Association club last year and who was with Cincinnati three years as pilot, is supervising conditioning work for Lavagetto and Stainback.

Merion Cricket Club Sues

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Merion Cricket Club has asked Federal Court to decide whether "golf fees" were "club dues" or "special charges" to members. The Internal Revenue Department says they are dues, subject to tax. The club, in an $18,000 tax recovery suit, contends they are "special charges."

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	7	2	89	41	48
Rangers	19	8	4	93	58	42
Americans	14	13	3	81	94	36
Toronto	12	16	3	80	74	30
Detroit	11	16	3	67	88	27
Chicago	10	16	5	63	80	25
Montreal	7	19	3	64	103	20

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Schedule

National League
Toronto at Boston.
Chicago at New York Americans.

International-American League
New Haven at Syracuse.

American Association
Kansas City at St. Paul.
Wichita at Tulsa.

No games last night.

Giants to Take Shinn

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7 (AP) — The University of Pennsylvania authorities said last night Walt Shinn, 23, hard-hitting outfielder on the baseball team, would go south with the New York Giants next month.

Shinn, whose home is in Parlin, N. J., was captain of the 1938 Penn football team.

Cardiff Wins 6-0

CARDIFF, Wales, Feb. 7 (CP Cable)—Cardiff defeated Cross Keys 6-0 in an English Rugby Union match played on the latter's ground yesterday.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Alex Hurd, Canadian, set world record of 2:36.7 for one mile ice skating at Oslo.

Midyear's Cost B. U. Hoop Team Pence, Kopecky

Mid-year examinations dealt the Boston University basketball team quite a severe blow by resulting in two men being placed on academic probation.

Irwin "Red" Kopecky, brilliant center, and Bob Pence, his reserve, are both through for the year. Their loss is certain to hurt greatly.

Kopecky has been one of the shining lights on the team all season both offensively and defensively, and the offense to a very large extent has been built around him. The only possible reserve center who might have replaced him was Pence, and with Bob also gone the situation is really acute. To date, B. U. has lost three games and all three have come in the closing minutes of play due to lack of suitable replacements. Now, with Kopecky missing, the Terriers will be at a definite disadvantage for the rest of the season.

The next game is against Tufts at Medford Thursday night, and in view of the fact that the Scarlet and White was hard-pressed to defeat the Jumbos on their home court last Friday night, the outlook is now rather bleak.

Coach Mel Collard has not as yet definitely decided on a starting line-up, but the chances are that Russ Lawry will go to center and George Pantano will start at right forward, Lawry's old position.

Crimson Battery Candidates Meet New Coach Stahl

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Harvard's new varsity baseball coach, Floyd Stahl, began working with his pitchers and catchers when the football season ended last fall, baseball officially got under way in Cambridge yesterday afternoon when battery candidates reported at Carey Cage.

Eight pitchers and eight catchers worked out under Coach Stahl's direction, along with four fielders, headed by Capt. Arty Johns, who reported a week early to take a few kinks out of their throwing arms. Candidates for fielding positions on this year's varsity nine are scheduled to report at Briggs Cage next week.

Stahl Optimistic

Despite the fact he did not see the team in action last year, Stahl was optimistic over prospects for this season. "We should have a fair team this year, with every position except shortstop covered by an experienced player," he said.

Capt. Johns, who played shortstop last year, will move over to second base this season to take the position left vacant by the graduation of Dave Shean, and a replacement must be found.

As he watched his battery candidates, the coach, who looks like a second edition of Rabbit Maranville, said he hoped for much from lettermen Tom Healey and Harold "Slim" Curtiss, who bolstered Ed Ingalls on last year's pitching staff. Among other pitching candidates were Frank Foley and Don Prouty, who won their letters as outfielders, and sophomores Jack Schwede and Charlie Brackett.

First Game in April

Among the eight aspirants for the place behind the bat left empty by graduation of Paul Doyle were Bob Fulton, his understudy, and Elliot Bacon, a junior. Rick Hedblom, who was forced to give up football last year because of an injury, reported as a catcher for the first time, as well as Frank Regan, who caught for the freshmen last year.

Harvard will play its first game during spring vacation in April. Candidates who reported yesterday included:

Pitchers: Don Prouty, Harold Curtiss, Tom Healey, Harold Edinberg, Frank Foley, Jack Schwede, Charlie Brackett, John Woodward.
Catchers: Elliot Bacon, Bob Fulton, Rick Hedblom, Carrick Heiskell, Charles Davis, Frank Regan, Tony Gallucia, Austin George.
Fielders: Capt. Arthur Johns, Dick Galbraithe, Clif Helman, Bill Tully.

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Yale at the same time is rounding its varsity nine into shape. Although battery candidates have been working out for several weeks, the full squad reported to Coach Joe Wood for the first time yesterday. About 30 candidates began indoor practice in Coxe Memorial Cage, including Capt. Eddie Collins, Jr. Freshman candidates will report next week.

Howard Borck Joins Field In Lapham 1,000-Yard Run

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Howard Borck of the 69th Regiment Athletic Association, New York, today filed his entry in the Lapham, 1,000-yard run at Saturday's all-star B. A. A. Games in the Boston Garden. Howie will be making his initial appearance here this winter, as he was competing elsewhere when the recent Prout Games were run off on the Garden boards.

Wearing the colors of Manhattan College, Borck last year won the I. C. 4-A 600-yard run indoors, and the Intercollegiate mile outdoors. At Buffalo last July he added the A. A. U. half mile crown by pacing one of the strongest middle-distance fields ever assembled.

News on Woodruff

The B. A. A. was waiting today for final word from Carl Olson, who coaches Johnny Woodruff and the University of Pittsburgh track and field team, Johnny pulled up with a leg injury at the Millrose Games last Saturday night and may not be in condition to compete here against the Lapham 1,000 field.

Unless Woodruff is in rare form, he might just as well stay in Pittsburgh. For the Lapham 1,000 special entry list reads like a Who's Who of middle distance racers, and young John would have little chance to win a leg on the famed trophy if he were below top condition.

Ready to match Borck—and possibly Woodruff—stride for stride are the following: John Borican, Ross Bush, Don Fleet, C. H. Oldfather, Campbell Kane and Leslie MacMitchell. Borican is remembered for his victory in the Prout meet recently.

MacMitchell Here

Bush is the former Southern California star, Fleet the B. A. A. favorite, and Oldfather the young Harvard comer. Kane brings with him a brilliant freshman record at Indiana University. MacMitchell, who will be making his initial appearance before a New England crowd, is the fast-stepping New York University freshman tagged as Glenn Cunningham's successor in the one-mile.

Incidentally, Cunningham's entry in the Hunter Mile here Saturday was made certain yesterday. The Kansan thought that his lecture work might interfere with his running on the B. A. A. card. He has, however, received permission from the University of Kansas, and will be here to battle the improved Chuck Penske and others in the Hunter special.

Jersey City's Herbert Thompson, who won the sprint race at the Millrose Games and equalled the mark established by Ben Johnson last year of 6.1 seconds for 60 yards, has assured B. A. A. officials that he will be here. Thompson will go after the Major Briggs 50-yard dash, and in the field will be Johnson, who won the same event last winter. Others already entered are: Ken Clapp of Brown, Marty Glickman of Syracuse, Clark Crane of the Southern California A. A., Paul Johnson of Holy Cross, Frank Zeimetz of Boston College, Fred Victor of Williams, and Easton Burlingame of Albany, the former Yale star.

Harvard Returns to Court

Inactive since the Dartmouth game at Cambridge on Jan. 18, a revamped Harvard basketball five resumes competition this evening against Northeastern. During the mid-year examination period the Crimson was unable to stage daily organized practice sessions and looks to tonight's encounter as the final tune up for the Eastern Intercollegiate League meeting with the powerful Big Green wave at Hanover on Saturday.

Wes Fesler, Harvard's mentor, announces two changes in his starting five. At center in place of Homer Peabody will be Treadwell Ruml, who until this week has been a regular member of the reserve corps. Flanked on either side, as usual, will be the flashy Charley Lutz and slender Fred Heckel.

Capt. Ulysses Lupien will tour the back court, but with a new running mate. Working with him against the Northeastern offense will be Bob James, a sophomore player who will be starting his first varsity game. The newcomer was a halfback on the varsity football squad last fall.

Despite lack of height, the Crimson has managed one triumph in three Eastern League starts this winter and may yet rally closer to the top of the circuit. At the moment they are tied with Princeton for fifth place, with only the in-and-out Yale varsity below them in the standing.

Incidentally, this is Harvard's final game away from the Eastern League. All remaining battles will count in the standing. After the Hanover journey, Fesler takes his squad to Princeton for a meeting with the Tigers on Wednesday. One week from Saturday the locals are back at the Indoor Athletic Building to prepare for a Cornell invasion.

This is the second Nortseastern game for the Crimson. The Red Shirts took the Huskies by 31 to 26 on Dec. 8. Coach Jimmy Dunn of the visitors starts Robert Gurney and Robert Toucey at the forward berths, Tom Gleason at center, and Jim Connolly and Stan Rogers in the back court. Prior to the varsity game, the Harvard junior varsity will oppose the Newport Y. M. C. A.

E. R.

Brown Six to Meet Huskies

A college hockey double-header will be played at the Arena tonight with Boston University meeting M. I. T. in a New England Intercollegiate League game and Northeastern meeting Brown. The latter game will be played first with the face-off at 8 p. m.

Brown has already made two appearances this season in Boston. The first time it lost to B. U. at the Arena 5-3, and the second time it nosed out Boston College 4-3 at the Garden. Whether it can take the measure of the Huskies remains to be seen, however, for right now Northeastern is an improved club.

With Capt. Johnny Byrne back in the line-up, the Huskies have started to move and are sitting on the crest of a two-game winning streak. In their last two games they edged Colby and New Hampshire. In the latter game Byrne had a goal and three assists out of five goals.

Coach Herb Gallagher will use the same line-up that started the last few games. On the first line will be Byrne, Johnny Chipman, and Curt Ganong. Jerry Griffin and Lou Cunningham will be at defense, with Paul Hefron in goal.

The Terriers will be without the services of their star scorer and play-maker, Capt. Al Carvelli, who is out for the rest of the season with an injury. Coach Waylie Vaughan has moved Paul Brown, sophomore from Newton, up to the center position on the first line where he will work with Ed Richardson and Joe Conaty. The revamped second line will include Dick Dow at center, with Joe O'Sullivan and Johnny Chambers on the wings.

B. U. at present is undefeated in league competition and is in first place. M. I. T., on the other hand, has yet to win a league game and consequently has sole possession of last place. The game between the two tonight should offer no difficulty to the Terriers, even without Carvelli.

G. C.

B. U. Releases Grid Schedule

Boston University's varsity football schedule for 1939 has been completed and was announced by Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics, last night.

There are four new opponents this coming fall—Franklin and Marshall, Western Maryland, Manhattan, and the University of Cincinnati. They replace West Point, Villanova, Lehigh and St. Lawrence.

The squad will have three trips, traveling to Baltimore Oct. 28, to Cincinnati Nov. 11 and to Tampa, Fla., Dec. 1.

Because of the late closing date due to the Florida trip, the Terriers will open their season one week later than usual, meeting Franklin and Marshall on Oct. 7. The schedule includes five home games out of the eight and the first three are at home. The date, Nov. 25, is open, but there is a chance it may be filled if the right opponent is secured; otherwise, the squad will be rested for a week before leaving for Florida.

The schedule is:

Oct. 7—Franklin and Marshall at home; 14—Western Reserve at home; 21—Upsala College at home; 28—Western Maryland at Baltimore, Md.
Nov. 4—Manhattan at home; 11—U. of Cincinnati at Cincinnati, Ohio; 18—Boston College at Fenway Park; 25—Open.
Dec. 1—U. of Tampa at Tampa, Fla.

Crane Claims Record

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Irving Crane, 25-year-old exhibition player from New York, claims a new world pocket billiard record here of 309 consecutive balls. The old mark, 277, was set by Erwin Rudolph at Great Falls, S. C.

In an exhibition at Layton, Utah, Crane "pocketed" 20 racks without a miss. He failed on the tenth ball of the 21st rack. City officials and numerous other persons among the audience of 300 attested to the feat.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

New York U. basketball team's winning streak snapped at 20 straight by Georgetown 38-34.

Famous Ski Instructor Coming to Eastern Slope

Of interest to all skiers in the United States is the news that Hannes Schneider, the most outstanding figure in the ski world, has finally been persuaded to come to America and carry on his famous ski school under his personal direction here.

He has entered into a contract with the Eastern Slope Inn at North Conway, White Mountains, N. H., to assume direction of all ski activities in connection with the Inn, and to re-establish at that important ski center the Hannes Schneider Ski School, the headquarters of which were until recently at St. Anton am Arlberg, Tyrol, Austria.

He and his wife, his son Herbert, who will be an instructor in the Ski School, and his daughter Herta, are now on the ocean en route to New York and are expected to arrive at North Conway, New Hampshire, a few days before Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12.

Royalty at School

For many years, from all over the world, ski enthusiasts of all classes including members of most of the royal families of Europe, have gone to Hannes Schneider and his mountains in the Tyrol for winter sports. His coming to America, which probably is the most interesting and important development to take place in skiing here since the sport became so popular a few years ago, is the result of negotiations which have been going on for almost a year.

A personal friendship between Hannes Schneider and Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, a ski enthusiast helped to bring the instructor to North Conway.

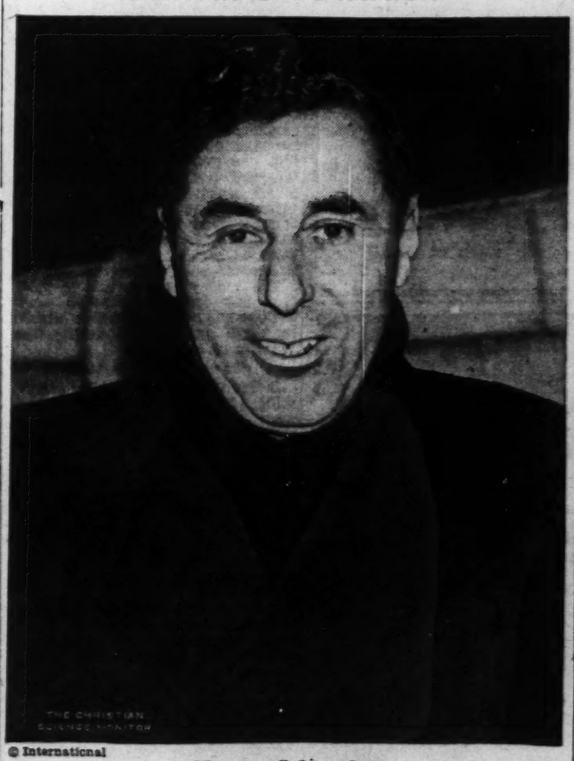
Boosted Ski Interest

The rapid development of the popularity of skiing in America has from the start been due largely to the fact that the more important ski schools here have been started and operated by former teachers at Hannes Schneider's school abroad. The Eastern Slope Ski School in New Hampshire has as its director Benno Rybizka, former assistant to Hannes Schneider. He is, in turn, assisted by Franz Koessler, Toni Matt and Otto Tschol, all of whom were teachers at the Hannes Schneider Ski School at St. Anton am Arlberg, Tyrol, Austria.

Other well known ski schools which have either directors or teachers who formerly served under Hannes Schneider at his school at St. Anton am Arlberg are Sun Valley, Idaho, where Friedl Pfeiffer is an instructor; Mount Rainier, Washington, where Otto Lang is the director; the Yosemite, where Luggi Foeger is an instructor; and Denver, Colorado, where Betram Seyfried is the director. These boys, all trained by and later teachers under Hannes Schneider, have been largely responsible for the development of safe skiing in America, for the Hannes Schneider slogan has always been "Learn to Ski Safely."

Hannes Schneider's arrival in the United States, and his selection of this country for the continuation of his school and personal instruction, as well as other ski activities, will be hailed not only by his former assistants and other pupils here, but by all skiers, for the name of Hannes Schneider has always been held in respect as far as skiing is concerned.

Famous Ski Instructor



© International

Hannes Schneider

Austrian who will personally direct ski school at the Eastern Slopes Inn at North Conway, N. H.

Winter calls you outdoors!
White aisles flanked with columns of pines and hemlocks beckon the snowshoer. White hillsides that drape gracefully into white valleys call to the skier. Steel-blue ice that rings beneath flashing blades invites the skater. All outdoors, in the northland, bids you come and enjoy yourself! The countryside gleams in the sunlight—glows in the moonlight. Days and nights incomparable!
Hotels and lodges, from whose cheerful fireplaces pungent woodsmoke drifts gaily up the chimneys, await the opportunity to give you comfort in the northland. You will find many of them advertising their accommodations in The Christian Science Monitor.
Photo courtesy of New England Council

Over 280 Days of Continuous Sports on Pacific Coast—National Hockey Scoring

Gala Sports Carnivals to Feature Golden Gate Exposition This Year

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—An all-America high in gala sports carnivals featuring headliners in the world of sport brings a swiftly paced 288-day continuous sport-show to the Pacific Coast for the Golden Gate International Exposition which opens here Feb. 18.

There is scarcely an event of which one can conceive that won't be presented in this super-sports-spectacle generaled by Art McChrystal, World's Fair Sports Director.

Parade of Champions

Visitors will be treated to a parade of sports champions—from horseshoes to yachting; from cricket to skiing; from golf to track and crew. Yes, it's to be a continuous sports show day and night for 10 months.

Commencing with the world's 1939 ski-jump championships Feb. 18—the date the Exposition opens—and tapering off following the Pacific Coast Yachting Regatta late in the Autumn, it will be a brilliant panorama of performers. Theme for the Golden Gate International Exposition's sports show certainly should be "Watch the Stars Go By!"

Ski Jump

The tower from which the foremost ski-jumpers will take off is held by Exposition officials to be the highest man-made ski jump in the world—a couple of feet higher than one recently constructed in Los Angeles. The height here is a few inches over 186 feet.

Not only has this jump been built over on "Treasure Island," the 400-acre fair site in the middle of colorful San Francisco Bay, but a sports arena capable of holding at least 10,000 spectators has been constructed outdoors. The indoor pavilion for basketball and indoor track, bicycle races, roller-derbies and other events will seat some 12,000.

To be able to hold this ski-jumping contest here Sports Director McChrystal has arranged for the importation of over 250 tons of ice in blocks of 300 pounds. Once he gets this ice all hauled over to the Island he'll put it through a grinder and get snow to pack on the runway and jump. This little item will cost about $1,500, so it is reported.

The world's most skilled ski-jumpers have been invited and most of them have indicated they will attend, says Director McChrystal.

Basketball

Then in March there's to be the western division play-offs of the National Intercollegiate Basketball Tournament with all the western and many mid-western teams represented. From Feb. 25 to March 4 the Exposition sponsors a star-studded indoor track meet that will bring Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani, Don Lash, as well as two sturdy and flashy Finnish milers—Maki and Pekuri. The Exposition distance runs with these pace-makers may make indoor track history.

Other high lights are the six-day and individual bicycle races, to begin March 12 with 12 internationally famous teams pedaling for all they're worth. It's called the "World's Championship Bicycle Race"—and with that title some sort of a record ought to be established.

All the yachting races will be held within sight of "Treasure Island"—and the start of the Honolulu race (July 4), particulars of which are not yet made public, will probably be made with more than 20 large sailing yachts leaving from "Treasure Islands'" 65-foot-deep basin "The Port of the Trade Winds" and home base of the giant Pan-American Airways China Clippers.

Furthermore, everyone who has seen one of Sonja Henie's spectacular Ice Ballets, and anyone who wants to see one, will be glad to know that one of the huge buildings on "Treasure Island" is to be transformed into a great Ice Rink with seating capacity for more than 9,000. And charming, Sonja will headline the show.

Ice Hockey

Some of the fastest and hardest ice hockey aggregations have been or are in the process of being invited from Canada and the East to come out and play a series of matches in this great arena. Then, of course there will be public skating.

July 1 has tentatively been set as the date of what "Ky" Ebright, diminutive University of California crew coach, and chairman of the Crew Committee for the Exposition, calls the most "representative" rowing regatta ever to be held in the West.

Easterners May Row

The field has been set at present at five eight-oared crews with California, Washington, and Wisconsin already signed up. This race will be over a 2,000-meter course off the edge of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, which overshadows the Island, and will end before bleachers erected on the banks of the "Port of the Trade Winds." Selection of the eastern crews depends on spring speed trials, and more than five may be invited with Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Navy, Cornell, and Syracuse as possible starters.

These outstanding events will give some idea of what's in store for the sports fan at the Golden Gate Exposition. He can name his sport and pretty nearly have it. A full schedule of all events from the smallest to the biggest will be found in the official Exposition Guide Book.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Fair Sport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Here are a few of the more important sports events to be held during the 288-days of the Golden Gate International Exposition which opens here Feb. 18. Most of these events will be held on "Treasure Island" the mid-bay site of the Fair. Where it is impossible with such sports as golf, and polo, the area will be designated in the Official Fair Sports Calender.

Here they are:

Ski jumping from world's highest man-made jump Feb. 18-25.

Indoor track—Feb. 25-March 4.

"World Championship Bicycle Races" March 12-18.

National Collegiate Basketball championships (western divisions) March 20 on.

Polo—United States vs. England March 19, 22, and April 2 played off the Island. April 23 an open polo championship will be played.

National Indoor Fencing June 26 through July 1.

Championship collegiate eight-oared crew regatta July 1.

National handball doubles and singles—May 15-20.

National Volleyball Championships—May 18-20.

World's Championship lawn bowling—Sept. 4-20.

National Skeet Championships—Aug. 1-6.

National surf casting, plus open fly and lure casting—date later.

National Horseshoe Pitching Championships—Sept. 10-13.

National Outboard Motorboat races—Sept. 8-10.

Pacific Coast Yacht Regatta—Sept. 16-23.

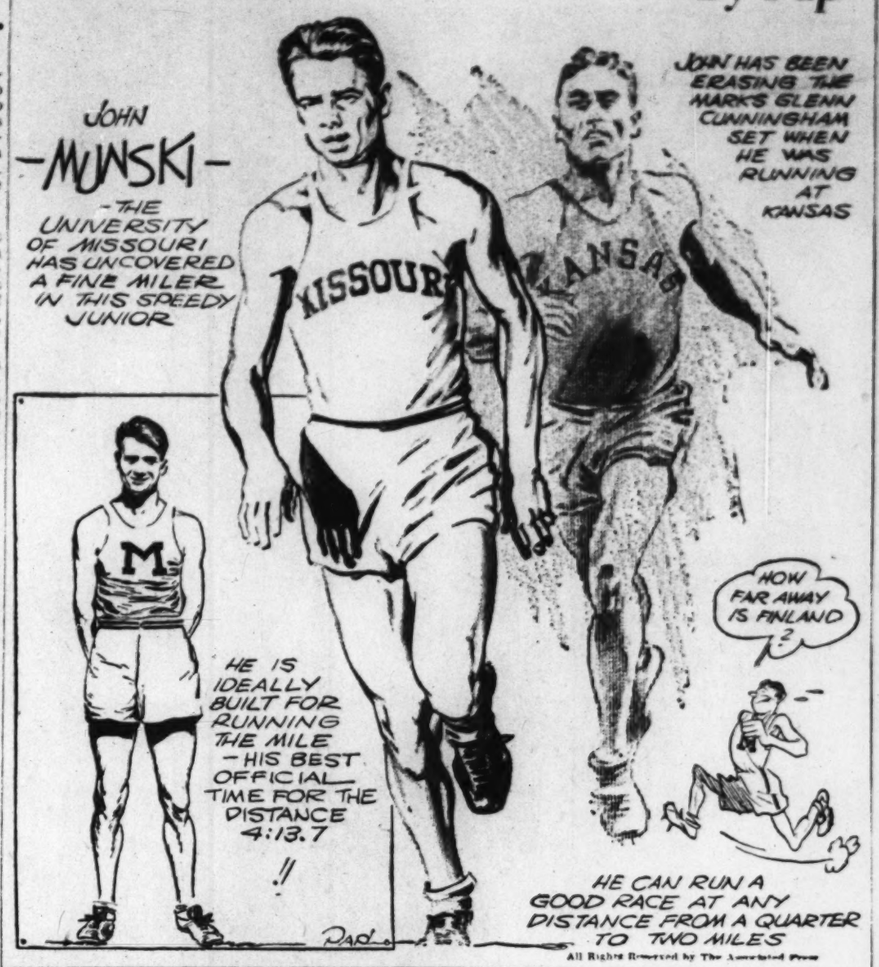
National Power Boat Championships—Sept. 4-5.

Honolulu Yacht Race (tentatively set) July 4.

North and South America Silver Star Championships Aug. 21-27.

All other dates to be announced later. R. A. G.

Missouri's Miler —By Pap'


JOHN
-MUNSKI-
-THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI HAS UNCOVERED A FINE MILER IN THIS SPEEDY JUNIOR
JOHN HAS BEEN ERASING THE MARKS GLENN CUNNINGHAM SET WHEN HE WAS RUNNING AT KANSAS
HE IS IDEALLY BUILT FOR RUNNING THE MILE -HIS BEST OFFICIAL TIME FOR THE DISTANCE 4:13.7
HOW FAR AWAY IS FINLAND
HE CAN RUN A GOOD RACE AT ANY DISTANCE FROM A QUARTER TO TWO MILES
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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Golden Jubilee

Golden Jubilees always have a special appeal, and they always celebrate a milestone that is worthy of special mention. This is especially true of the Boston Athletic Association Indoor Games which take place at the Boston Garden this week end. For the inauguration of these Games marked the beginning of a series of indoor track and field events that rank high in that sport.

By a Staff Artist

Popular from the very start, they have grown from a more or less local event to one of National renown. Relay racing was a new venture in the days when the first of these meets was held; but is proved to be such a success that it has since spread to all parts of the world.

That these Games are able to celebrate their Golden Jubilee is a great credit to the late George V. Brown and some of his fellow-associates who were keenly interested in track and field sports. A few years ago the B. A. A. fell upon hard times. It lost its clubhouse, and appeared to be in no position to continue as a promoter of athletic meets; but those members rallied to the cause and have kept them going without a break.

So the Boston Athletic Association may well be pardoned if it takes pride over the holding of its Golden Jubilee Games this week end.

Won Olympics for United States

And at this time we would like to call attention to two other notable events in the history of sport for which that organization may also take great pride.

When the Olympic Games were renewed at Athens in 1896, the United States was not represented by an official team, as has been the case ever since. But when the last event had been decided and the points counted up, it was found that the team which the B. A. A. had sent to represent it and Uncle Sam had taken the championship. This is the only time in history of the Olympics that a club team has won the title.

And what the B. A. A. did in the way of popularizing indoor games in America it has also done for Marathon racing. For in 1897, a year after its triumph at Athens, it inaugurated the first Marathon run ever held in the United States. And with the single exception of the world-war years, it has held one of these contests every spring.

As was the case with its indoor meets, its yearly Marathon of April 19 has grown to such an extent that it attracts distance runners from many parts of the world. And so in 1946 and 1947 congratulations will again be in order when the B. A. A. celebrates two more Golden Jubilees.

* * *

The Davis Cup for 1939

The entries are in and the drawings made for the Davis Cup competition of 1939. Matches will soon be underway, and before long the United States will be called upon to face the challenging nation. That there should have been more entries than last year is pleasing to the tennis fans of the world, and seems to prove that holding this competition every year is not too often. And with Don Budge ineligible for the American team, the challenge round may well result in the Cup making another trip abroad.

* * *

Sport Shavings Here and There

Leon Lafaille of the Stanford varsity basketball team has a brother playing on the California freshman quintet. . . . Indiana and Pittsburgh will meet in a dual track meet at Bloomington, Ind., May 13. . . . Coach Templeton of Stanford is predicting Stan Anderson of his track team will put the shot 52 feet.

Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., is evidently after a place on the next U. S. Davis Cup team. He has defeated Gene Mako four successive times this winter. . . . The Alpha Kappa Psi fraternity basketball team of Kansas recently set up a new intramural score of 122 to 21.

Coach Frank Thomas has 35 members from last year's Alabama freshman squad out for spring practice. . . . Johnny Fischer, U. S. amateur golf champion in 1936, has recently received a law degree from University of Cincinnati. . . . Plans are said to be underway to enlarge the Tulane University Stadium to a capacity of 70,000.

Don Budge recently lost one of his "Grand Slam" tennis championship titles. No, not through being defeated, but because he didn't defend. It was the Australian singles, and Jack Bromwich won it. . . . Michigan used to have a point-a-minute football team. Now Rhode Island State College has a point-a-minute basketball team.

Sarazen Ready for Tour

CLEARWATER, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Now that his golf game is tuned for competitive play again, Gene Sarazen stepped today into the medal play-match play controversy.

"I can beat 'em either way, hole-by-hole or add-'em-up," remarked Sarazen, who never has evaded a verbal argument any more than he has turned down a links challenge.

The man-to-man play in the annual Professional Golfers' Association Championship is perfectly satisfactory to Gene, taking final workouts here before joining the winter tournament swing.

"A master can win at either match or medal play," he declared. "The fellows in my class—Walter Hagen, Bobby Jones and myself—always could win just as many tournaments at match play as medal."

Sarazen had a word of disdain for the pros who frown on match play, claiming it is unfair because an inferior player often can spring an upset in an 18-hole round.

"Any man who thinks he can't win at match play is lacking in the stuff that makes a champion," he said.

With that, Sarazen turned to one of his favorite topics—establishment of a benevolent fund for tournament players who have financial setbacks. He wants the P. G. A. to take 5 per cent of the gate receipts and 5 per cent of the entry fees in tournaments to help the pros who do not make expenses and spend all their money in their travels.

Another idea Sarazen has for using any fund that could be built up is to offer a real prize—say, $50,000—to the winner of the United States Open Championship, now worth $1,500.

U. S. Team Wins Again

BASLE, Switzerland, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United States scored its fourth straight victory in the World Amateur Hockey Championship today with a 3-0 victory over Hungary.

The Americans scored their first goal late in the first period when Ralph Dandi of New Haven beat the Hungarian goalie after taking a pass from Edward Nicholson of Cleveland. Near the end of the second session, Art Bogue of Detroit counted on a pass from Len Sarri, also of Detroit, and Spence Wagnild of Minneapolis added the final point in the third period.

Sheffield Shield Play

BRISBANE, Australia, Feb. 7 (CP) — Queensland had obtained 168 runs for one wicket at the close of play yesterday in the second day of the Sheffield Shield cricket match against Victoria. The visiting team's first innings closed earlier in the day for 348 runs. A. L. Hassett being top scorer with 139.

College Swimming

Minnesota 66, Nebraska 18.

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Joe Giallombardo Leads the Illini Gymnastic Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Led by Capt. Joe Giallombardo, winner of seven major titles last year, Illinois gymnasts are preparing for their season, which opens Feb. 9 at Chicago, and includes the conference meet here March 11.

Giallombardo, one of a group of outstanding gymnasts from Cleveland, Ohio, won the National and Central A. A. U. tumbling crowns, National collegiate flying rings, tumbling, and all-around, and Big Ten tumbling and all-around and was probably the leading college gymnast in the Nation. He is a junior.

Coach Hartley Price is optimistic. Giallombardo faces strong opposition in every event. Paul Fina, Cleveland sophomore, challenges Joe's all-around supremacy. Fina ranks first on the squad in all apparatus events, with tumbling his only weakness.

Bill Golde and Ray Weiss, juniors, lettermen from Cleveland, were second and third behind Giallombardo in National A. A. U. tumbling. Weiss also has ability on the flying rings. John Cress, Logan, W. Va., sophomore, is a promising all-around candidate who ranks next to Fina on the high-bar. Harry Koehnemann, Champaign sophomore, who started gym work only a year ago, is the leading side horse contender. Doug Marshall, Chicago, letter winner two years ago, will compete in tumbling.

Other sophomores who show promise are: Bob Clow, Cleveland, all-around; Harold Brown, Chicago, high bar; Lowell Cummings, Rockford, side horse; Burton Olson, Chicago, and Frank Sawin, Des Plaines, flying rings; Vernon Gerhardt and Don Kelly, Chicago, and Anton Novy, Berwyn, parallel bars and Eugene Eldridge, Winnetka, tumbling.

Illinois was second to Minnesota in the Big Ten meet last season. In the national collegiate meet the Illini finished ahead of Minnesota, but trailed Chicago by four points for the championship.

The schedule is as follows:

Feb. 9—Chicago at Chicago; 18—Southern Illinois State Normal at Illinois; 25—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 27—Iowa at Iowa City.

March 4—Chicago at Illinois; 11—Conference Meet at Illinois.

April 15—National Collegiate at Chicago.

May 13—National A. A. U. at Annapolis.

Borican Faces Cunningham In New York Mile

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Apparently favored by fortune as well as a strong pair of legs, big John Borican will get his wish a week ahead of time. Friday night, in the New York relays, the smooth-running star who represents the Shore A. C. of Elberon, N. J., will run his first indoor mile.

Winner of two 1,000-yard races, and a world record-breaker at two-thirds of a mile last Saturday at Madison Square Garden, Borican is one of the biggest "finds" of the season. His victories last year in the National Pentathlon and junior 800-meter championships had won him a certain amount of fame, but until this winter he never had competed indoors.

Now he is just one step removed from his major ambition—to run the mile against Glenn Cunningham, Chuck Fenske and the other "regulars." He can win that right by a good performance Friday.

The 25-year-old Jerseyite, a well-proportioned lad who stands 6 feet 1 and weighs 175 pounds, is not picking any soft spot for his indoor mile debut. In the field against him will be Wayne and Blaine Rideout of North Texas State Teachers College, who finished third and fifth behind Cunningham in the Wannamaker Mile; Phil Graves of the New York A. C., winner over Archie San Romani earlier in the season, and Howie Borck, who is gradually hitting the form that made him I. C. 4-A. mile champion in 1938.

Borican, acclaimed one of the country's best at any of the middle distances, is as pretty a runner to watch as any in competition this season. He seems to run without effort. In each of his three winning races, he has jumped into the lead at the gun and, despite the fact he had set the pace all the way, had plenty in reserve to hold off any and all challenges at the finish.

If he is an artist, figuratively, on the track, he is an artist, literally, off it. A graduate of Virginia State College, Borican is working for his Master's Degree in Fine Arts at Teachers College of Columbia University. Already he is recognized sufficiently as a painter to have had several commissions for portraits.

Everything, in fact, is running smoothly for Borican except for one thing—he needs a job badly.

"I came up to New York with 72 cents in my pocket," he says with a grin. "That was last fall, and I'm still here—but I'm not sure how long the 72 cents will hold out."

More Prize Money For St. Petersburg Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The City Council has added $1,100 to the fund being raised by the power racing division of the St. Petersburg Yacht Club for the staging of a two-day motor-boat regatta off the Municipal pier and yacht basin here Feb. 24 and 25.

The contribution increases the prize purse to $1,800 for cash and trophies for winners in the outboard and 225 and 91 cubic-inch hydroplane events to be scheduled. J. D. McIntyre, who is arranging the regatta details, has announced the appointment of Oscar DeLano as general chairman of the affair and Edward C. Lucas, secretary. The races have been sanctioned by the American Power Boat Association.

Reese Defeats Leahong

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 7 (CP Cable)—Donald Leahong, Jamaica's No. 1 ranking player, passed out of the picture in singles matches at the International Tennis Tournament here yesterday when W. Reese of the United States defeated him 7—5, 8—6. Leahong's defeat was classed as a surprise.

Charles Hare, British player, recovered from a recent illness and defeated B. Leahong, 6—2, 6—1. Mary Hardwicke and Peggy Scriven of Great Britain won from Mrs. O. McNair and Mrs. M. Pickett, Jamaica, 6—1, 6—2.

And Talking of... Figure Skating

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Megan Taylor—Cincinnati Schoolgirl

LONDON—"Well," said Megan Taylor, world's figure-skating champion, as we chatted together while waiting for the results of the 1939 European women's championship to be announced at the Empress Hall, Earls Court, here, "I certainly am looking forward to my visit to the United States and Canada. By the way, I was at school in America—at Cincinnati—about 10 years ago, when my father was skating professional exhibitions in the States.

"The exact details of my American program have not been fixed yet," she went on "but I expect to arrive in New York about March 3, after taking part in the world's championship at Prague Feb. 11 and 12. I am due to skate at Toronto March 7, 8, 9 and 10; at Montreal March 16 and 17; and then to come back to New York for engagements March 31 and April 1. On leaving America, I shall go to South Africa, and probably further afield, getting back to England next December. No wonder I feel thrilled!"

Proud Record

Such is one reward of fame for the little schoolgirl of Cincinnati days, now 18 years of age and the possessor of a proud record of skating successes, the greatest of which to the time of writing, was in the world's championship at Stockholm last year.

Megan, you may remember, had won the English championship on three occasions by the time she was 14—her first victory was gained when she was 11—and, on making a "come back" after a brief retirement from serious competition, she found herself playing second fiddle to Cecilia Colledge, England, who won the world's championship after the retirement from amateur skating of Sonja Henie, Norway's "Pavlova of the Ice."

Something must be done about this, said Megan. And it was. She wrested the world's championship from her great rival Cecilia, in 1938. Thereby spurring that young lady to a special effort in this season's European championship. A very special effort. Two points behind Megan at the conclusion of the compulsory figures, Miss Colledge gave a superlative display in the free skating, and lifted herself up to first place in the final ranking. So that the score became, if I may put it that way, 2—0 in the matter of European championships, Cecilia leading, as regards British championships, and 1—1 for world's championships. The points of the first six in the European championships were: Cecilia Colledge, 1,845.1; Megan Taylor, 1,837.4; Daphne Walker, 1,757.6; Hanne Niernberger, Germany, 1,717.2; Emmy Puzinger, Germany, 1,701.6; and Angela Anderes, Sweden, 1,701.9.

Great Future

Although Cecilia and Megan both gave most remarkable displays—the experts felt there was scarcely anything between them, apart from a superiority in the former's timing—the sensation of the meeting was Daphne Walker. She is at present only 14, very slight and trim in build, but she has a beautiful quality of rhythm in her skating, and a great future is prophesied for her. In Cecilia, Megan and Daphne, Britain certainly has a wonderful trio for the purposes of international competition.

Altogether, there were 12 competitors in the European championship. Drawn from six nations—Great Britain, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. And the interest shown by the public exceeded anything previously seen here in conncetion with figure skating. Although all seats were disposed of a week before the event, hundreds of people came along, only to be denied admission, and ticket speculators, moving around in the disappointed crowd outside the doors, were selling tickets at several times the price of issue.

Formerly, the British public was not particularly interested in the highly intricate art of figure skating. But now, what with the increase of ice rinks, the exploitation of skating on stage and screen, the dramatic serial story of Cecilia vs. Megan, and one thing and another, figure skating ranks among the greatest crowd-pullers on the British sporting program.

Drawn by John Allan May

Seigniory Club Will Hold Ski Championships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTBELLO, Quebec—Six separate titles are at stake in the Women's Dominion ski meet to be held at the Seigniory Club Feb. 18-19. They are as follows: Open Events—Downhill, Slalom, Combined. Closed Events—Downhill, Slalom, Combined.

There will be three separate championships in each class. Canadian girls only may enter the closed events and they are also eligible for prizes in the open events, but foreign competitors and Canadian instructors may compete only in the open events.

Trophies to be competed for at the Dominion Ski Championships include the Holt Wilson Trophy, emblematic of the Dominion championship, to be awarded a Canadian for the combined in the closed class; the Garmisch Cup, also for closed competition, will be awarded as a team trophy, a team of two being accepted as a minimum. The number on the team will be left to the discretion of the race committee, that is, whether it should be a team of three with two to count or a team of four with three to count.

A third trophy is the Seigniory Club Inter-City Cup which will be awarded, as in former years, to the team of four amateurs representing a club registering highest combined total in slalom and downhill events. The inter-city trophy is held by the Penguin Ski Club of Montreal who won it at the Seigniory in 1937 and 1938.

In addition to these trophies, the Canadian Amateur Ski Association will award 12 medals to the first, second and third-place winners in all events, both open and closed classes. Prizes for the winners of open and closed combined as well as prizes for winners and runners-up in the closed slalom and downhill events will be presented by the Seigniory Club, who will also give four prizes to the team of four winning the inter-city trophy.

Skiers will arrive at the Seigniory Club Saturday morning, Feb. 18. The downhill race will be held at Valley Farm in the early afternoon, each skier being allowed two runs with total times to score. The slalom race will be held Feb. 19, each skier being allowed two runs.

Bruins Without A High Scorer In Hockey List

MONTREAL, Feb. 7 (AP)—There's a rather peculiar situation in the National Hockey League scoring list which becomes more evident as the New York Rangers and Toronto Maple Leafs take the play away from the New York Americans. The League-Leading Boston Bruins don't have even one threat for the individual scoring title.

Chicago's Johnny Gottselig returned to the top of the list during the past week, scoring a goal and three assists to bring his season's total to 29 points. Tied for second, a point behind him, are two of the Amerks, Tommy Anderson and Sweeney Schriner, and Toronto's Sylvanus Apps. Boston's leader and the only Bruin within 10 points of the pace setter, is Bobby Bauer, who has 19 points.

The explanation, of course, is that the Boston line-up is so well balanced no player has been able to get more than his share of the goals and assists and that the Bruin defense is so good they don't need to be high scorers to win games.

The Rangers, however, have both balance and defensive strength, yet they now have six players among the first 24 leaders on the list, equaling the Amerks' total. Among them are Bryan Hextall and Alex Shibicky, current goal-getting leaders with 14 tallies each. Toronto isn't so well represented, but Apps and Gordon Drillon, rivals for top honors last year, have been moving up fast and two others are among the leaders.

Although Anderson had to drop back after one week in the lead, the Amerks still are tops as play-makers. Schriner leads with 19 assists and Anderson is tied with Detroit's Marty Barry at 18. Records of the leading scorers:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Gottselig, Chicago	12	17	29
Anderson, Americans	10	18	28
Schriner, Americans	9	19	28
Apps, Toronto	12	16	28
Barry, Detroit	9	18	27
Blake, Montreal	11	15	26
Hextall, Rangers	14	12	26
Stewart, Americans	12	13	25
Smith, Rangers	10	15	25
Watson, Rangers	10	15	25
Howe, Detroit	10	14	24
Carr, Americans	12	11	23
Drillon, Toronto	13	10	23
Haynes, Montreal	4	16	20
Wiseman, Americans	8	12	20
Hiller, Rangers	9	11	20
Shibicky, Rangers	14	6	20
N. Colville, Rangers	10	10	20
Cain, Montreal	9	10	19
Chamberlain, Toronto	8	11	19
A. Jackson, Americans	11	8	19
Bauer, Boston	7	12	19
H. Jackson, Toronto	7	12	19
Desilets, Chicago	10	9	19

White Leaves Baseball

DETROIT, Feb. 7 (AP)—Joyner (Jo-Jo) White, former Detroit Tiger outfielder, said last night he had decided to quit baseball and devote all of his time to a job in a Detroit automobile plant.

He is the property of the Seattle Club of the Pacific Coast League, having been traded by the Tigers several months ago in the transaction that brought Fred Hutchinson, young Seattle pitching sensation.

Browns Sign Two

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7 (AP)—The St. Louis Browns announced last night signed contracts had been received from Outfielder Glen McQuillen, former Western Maryland University star, and Third Baseman John Lucadello, who came from Johnstown in the Middle Atlantic League.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Indiana 46, Ohio State 34.
Illinois 34, Iowa 26.
Purdue 39, Wisconsin 31.
Oklahoma A. and M. 32, Creighton 18.
Georgetown 40, West Virginia 32.
Texas 33, Southern Methodist 27.
Virginia Military 54, Furman 33.
Clemson 38, Georgia 29.
Transylvania 43, Louisville 33.
Brown 41, Duke 33.
Alabama 46, Ole Miss 28.
Florida 33, Swanee 27.
Tulsa 34, Washburn 30.
Western Kentucky 51, Vanderbilt 31.

American Football Franchises Issued

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—The officers of the newly-formed American Professional Football League announced yesterday franchises had been issued to New York, Rochester, N. Y., Frankford, Penna., Baltimore, Newark, Buffalo, Kansas City and Pittsburgh. Bids for franchises from Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis, St. Louis, Boston and Los Angeles are being held in reserve until it is decided whether the league will be split into an Eastern and a Western Division.

The league adopted a ruling to prohibit tampering with any player under contract to a National League club, but will regard players drafted by such teams as free agents and will feel free to negotiate with them. The 1939 schedule will not be drawn up until that of the National League has been released, in order to avoid any conflicts in dates.

The league appointed a temporary executive committee with John McBride of the New York Yankees as Chairman. The other members are Richard Guy of Pittsburgh, G. Van B. Slagle of Philadelphia and Frank Dalton of New York.

Cantabs Win

OXFORD, England, Feb. 7 (AP)—Despite the efforts of G. F. Somers, of Utah, and J. H. Cleveland, of Princeton, each of whom scored two goals, Oxford University was beaten by Cambridge, 7 to 5, in an intervarsity lacrosse match yesterday. Also in the Oxford line-up were E. W. Tim, of Iowa State; W. S. McEwan, of Utah State, and K. Gordon, of Swarthmore.

Rain Prevents Play

BULUWAYO, Rhodesia, Feb. 7 (CP)—Rain prevented play yesterday in the match between the touring Marylebone Cricket Club and Rhodesia. In the opening day's play Saturday the Englishmen scored 155 for two wickets.

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Westminster, S. W. 1
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Boston Amusements—Music, Dance, Art, Radio

Biggs Brings to the Organ Some Predecessors of Bach

At the Germanic Museum of Harvard University, last night, the fourth program of E. Power Biggs' current series of six was devoted to compositions for organ by a number of forerunners and elder contemporaries of J. S. Bach, together with a pair of excellent fugues (in G minor and F major) by the latter's eldest son—Wilhelm Friedemann Bach. Thus Mr. Biggs continues, this season, to perrorm the useful task of peopling with the forgotten figures of interesting and sometimes important composers the desolate tracts of empty space that surround (in the thought of the average music-lover) the supposedly solitary titan.

The program ranged backward in time as far as the great Sweelinck, whose variations on "Mein junges Leben hat ein End" are of a beauty that is not lessened by the slight archaism of the idiom of the dawn of the classic era. More "archaic" by far was the noël ("Une Vierge Pucelle") by Nicholas Le Bègue, nearly two generations later. For the most part, however, the composers represented on this program spoke a language hardly different from Bach's own, though their command of it, and the range of thought and emotion they expressed in it, might not always be comparable with his.

Nor was the spirit always one to be found in J. S. Bach. Witness the Offertoire upon "Vive le Roy!" by André Raison, music written for festivities at the court of Louis XIV and completely in the French courtly vein of its period—music of brilliant pomp and circumstance, relieved by dances of elegant pseudo-rusticity. But the "Basse et Dessus de Trompette" of Raison's celebrated pupil Clérambault spoke (with no less vivacity) in the pure classic tongue and spirit. In his "Suite in the First Tone," another Frenchman, Du Mage, displayed a graceful style and a brilliant fertility of musical conceit.

The great Pachelbel was represented by a charmingly limpid chorale prelude on "Wie schön leuchtet der Morgenstern"—paired with another by Johann Nicolaus Hanff on "Ein' feste Burg"—a fine, solid treatment of the great old hymn that it would be trite to compare with those of Bach in his cantata on the same subject. The beautifully smooth polyphony of a Canzona in G minor by Domenico Zipoli reminded the audience that there were admirable writers in Rome in Bach's day.

In the interests of good program-building, Mr. Biggs had begun with an impressive and well-developed Toccata (Duodezima) by Georg Muffat, a German of Scottish extraction. He ended his concert in a similar vein with a Toccata and Fugue in C major—dramatic, massive, and worked out with a hearty vigor appropriate to its key—by Georg Böhm. To all these works the organist brought a comprehension and a skill that did them justice and respected their varied styles. He exploited brilliantly, moreover, the resources of the Baroque organ, which has proved so admirably appropriate to these concerts of early and classic music.

S. S.

Ben Pinchot; Bert Lawson, CBS

Joan Blondell and José Iturbi — **Walter O'Keefe (Right)**

Miss Blondell (top) will be in a radio drama Wednesday night, and Mr. Iturbi (below) guest conductor of Rochester Philharmonic concert Wednesday evening. Master of ceremonies of "Tune-up Time" on Thursday evenings, as he looks in action (right)

Walter Huston
He will appear in the Vallee Hour Thursday evening.

Two Sculptors' Work Exhibited

By Dorothy Adlow

Whoever likes sculpture, or is curious about plastic art in the twentieth century should visit the excellent exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art. This Boston organization continues to excel itself in each successive exhibition. Sculpture is difficult to assemble and difficult to exhibit. The Boston Institute has apparently overcome all obstacles.

Few important museums in America are without an example of sensitively modelled heads by Charles Despiau. Although Aristide Maillol is less likely to achieve similar popularity, he is better known to the students of fine art. Both these sculptors have already achieved the sanction of such collectors and teachers as are inclined to be watchful of and even prejudiced against the more individualistic and exaggerated methods of contemporary carvers. Both have qualities in common which have helped in great measure to restore the art of sculpture to its earlier artistic rank.

If sculpture is unpopular or incomprehensible to the average man today, there is reason. The art had continued to live under the artificial stimulation of academic rules and misunderstood mannerisms after the antique. Sculpture had become dry, lifeless, theatrical. It was no longer cultivated with an eye to form and concrete design. The sculptor had fallen under the spell either of surface naturalism, or pseudo-classical aloofness. Few people today have come to realize how vigorously the first-rate sculptors of the twentieth century have worked to redefine sculpture, and instill proper values into its making. It will take a longer perspective for us to appreciate the difficult job of these plastic artists who have done no less than to bring about a renaissance of this art.

♪ ♪ ♪

The two masters who will be seen in Boston through Feb. 26 have their counterpart in painting; in fact, both lie within the mainstream of modern French art. Charles Despiau was discovered by Rodin. Rodin was strongly individualistic and romantic. He had daring, imagination, and skill. But Rodin's emotional quality sometimes unbalanced or offset his sculptural responsibilities.

His pupil, Despiau, remained logical and consistent. True, as we may observe in several portrayals at the Boston Art Club, he had a great deal of emotional reserve. Feeling, thought, and temperament are implicit in every one of his sculptures. But the outward effect is invariably one of control and restraint. The design qualified by the shape of the forehead, the cheeks, the chin, the nose, the eyelids is composed, and even suggests the discipline of slight stylization; and yet there lies behind these factual surfaces a suggested mobility and pulsation which takes on meaning the more the head is studied. In so far, Despiau is a Classicist and a genuine one, not a mere imitator of the outward traits of antique statuary. Thought and feeling quicken all great Hellenic sculptures.

♪ ♪ ♪

A very recent work by Despiau is a full figure of a woman which has been placed so that the visitor may view the statue comfortably from all angles. Once again there is the outward composure expressed in most carefully modelled contours and the inward humanity and thoughtfulness. Despiau and his co-exhibitor, Maillol, choose to ignore the excessively delicate and effete and nymph-like characterization of women that has been far too common among sculptors. They both prefer to portray models who are strong, large, vigorous in physique; who show physical strength and mental independence. They are heroic women, whom the Greeks would not have hesitated to name goddesses.

Aristide Maillol links up more obviously with the willful effort of modern Frenchmen to re-establish form in a concrete manner. Modern French art pictorial or plastic is strongly sculptural in character. Cézanne's trees and people, his fruits and porcelains seem hewn from some solid substance. He invented a method of handling color so that it would heighten that peculiarly plastic quality and give greater three-dimensional character to his designs. Small wonder that sculptors should have taken the cue and become busy with the same problem.

Maillol's sculptures are vigorously architectonic in character. The cube, the sphere, the cylinder are basic in his forms, and he builds his figures solidly and cohesively with structural derivation uppermost. There is at times an archaic directness in his handling, especially when he is unwilling to graduate a surface, or modulate a contour lest he might weaken it. There are some small figures by Maillol which remind us of those genial Frenchwomen of the middle class whom Renoir portrayed so sympathetically. Maillol, however, is more abstracted, more timeless, as the sculptor must be because of the limits of his medium.

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Both these sculptors serve as archetypes for contemporary carvers. The plastic art has wandered far from their orderly and logical methods. Yet, in a magnificent torso by Maillol we see a link between this calculating sculptor and a soaring romantic, the American Gaston Lachaise. Other figures look to the abstracted carvings of William Zorach. Despiau's portraiture is but a step away from Jacob Epstein and Jo Davidson. Expression, romanticism, excess are matters of degree in the art of sculpture. Both these Frenchmen are happiest because they do not give way to extravagances which are momentarily exhilarating, but which fail to be sustained.

A thought will occur to many a visitor. Sculpture of the past had a function, ritualistic, commemorative, devotional. Its purpose in some way exercised some influence upon the performance of the artist. We have been inclined to think lightly of most sculpture of the modern age because it has wanted a function. And yet, the images at the Boston Art Club seem in almost every instance to result from an honesty of emotion and seriousness of intent which gives them full and compelling qualification. Can the sculptor continue to derive his inspiration from such unspecified and generalized sources? This is a challenge to the artists of our time.

Calligraphy at Fogg

An exhibition of calligraphy will be held during the next fortnight at the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge. It is a selection of folios from the ninth to the sixteenth centuries, arranged in the alcove off the Persian Gallery to show its three peaks of development, its mastery of drawing, and its decorative qualities. The exhibition includes also three examples of monumental brushwork in scrolls from China and Japan.

In the eyes of the makers and patrons of Persian miniatures, potteries, and textiles, miniature painting was lightly esteemed until the sixteenth century, and much of their pottery was mere peasant ware. But, in the tenth century, a collection of writings from the Koran by a renowned scribe was offered at auction and brought the equivalent of millions.

Molière Farce Tonight

"The Physician in Spite of Himself," Molière's farce, will be given this evening, as the fifth production of the New England Repertory Theater, of which Edwin Pettet is director. There will be four performances at Huntington Chambers Hall in Copley Square, where the company has appeared chiefly during the year that they have been in Boston.

New, From Humphrey-Weidman

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, bringing their Dance Group to Jordan Hall on Friday evening, need no introduction to Boston audiences. But Boston audiences might profit by closer acquaintance with their repertoire of over 100 compositions.

They are both creative dancers and choregraphers, innovators who have helped to form the modern American dance. They dance America and they dance today. They do it lightly, entertainingly, striking deep with laughter, lifting high with the sheer exuberance of movement.

This stylization and extension of natural, human movement called modern dance is meant to be a shared experience. The spectator, if he is in the slightest degree endowed with kinetic response, participates. The great modern dancer dances for us and with us and the spectator becomes attuned to dance with him.

The Humphrey-Weidman Company is composed of accomplished dancers. The featured soloists, José Limon and Katherine Litz, are brilliant executants. Limon has compositions of his own to his credit.

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Last week at the Nora Bayes Theater, this company brought honor to the New York Dance Department of the Federal Theater Project, in a week's engagement, producing Miss Humphrey's poignant dance drama of possessive human love, "With My Red Fires" and her hilarious dance farce based on James Thurber's cartoons, "Race of Life." "To the Dance," a smaller composition, which will be given on the Boston program, is joyful dance movement unalloyed. Only Tamiris before them, her celebration of the Negro Spiritual and modern Songs of Protest, "How Long, Brethren?", has brought such distinction to the dance section of the WPA.

Of the works scheduled for Boston performance, Miss Humphrey's noble composition to Bach's C Minor Passacaglia overcomes the handicap of competition with great music. However reluctantly, the observer cannot fail to accept the beautiful, flowing group patterns that companion without overshadowing the music. It is abstract, as the Passacaglia is abstract. It is moving, as the Passacaglia is moving. It is a thing that ought not to be done, the union of great music that is complete in itself with another artistic medium. But here it has been done. And successfully.

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The secret of Weidman's comedy is revealed in his "Opus 51." It is the dash and dot and curlicue, the idea half intimated, half expressed, the abrupt transition, the unfinished gesture. A breathless whirl of fun cavorting along with Vivian Fine's sympathetic score.

These works were first produced at the Bennington Festival last summer and met with instantaneous success. They offer only a sample of the prolific, endlessly varied output of these leading figures in the contemoprary dance field.

In addition to Charles Weidman's summary of an artist's problems, "Quest," and his delicious ballet pantomime based on Max Beerbohm's "Tale for Tired Men, The Happy Hypocrite," among hosts of others, there is Miss Humphrey's New Dance Trilogy, containing with "With My Red Fires," the inimitable "Theater Piece" and the glorious "New Dance."

A week's engagement in Symphony Hall, with full houses, would not exhaust the possibilities of high entertainment this company affords.

After the Boston performance and a lecture demonstration by Miss Humphrey, assisted by José Limon and Harriette Ann Gray, in the Boston University Survey Course, on Feb. 13, the company will resume its second transcontinental tour. They are to move with the Bennington School of Dance faculty to Mills College, California, next summer, and will take part, it is said, in the San Francisco World's Fair.

M. L.

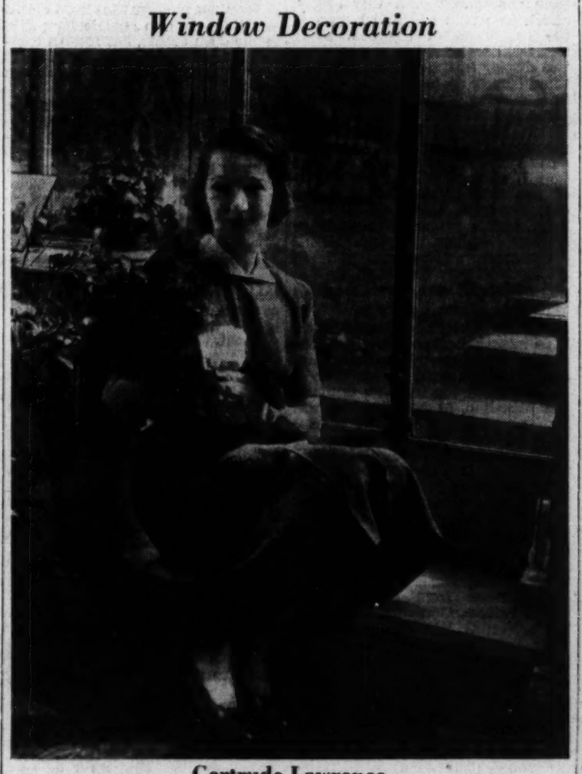
Kerstin Thorborg

Kerstin Thorborg, Swedish contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Association, will be heard here for the first time in opera when she sings the role of Brangäne, in Tristan," Friday evening, March 17, at the Boston Opera House. Other roles Mme. Thorborg will have in Boston are Ortrud in "Lohengrin"; Fricka in Walküre," Magdalena in Meistersinger," and Venus in "Tannhäuser."

Mme. Thorborg was born in Dalekarlie in Northern Sweden, the birthplace of the painter Zorn. Both her parents were musical. She was one of three chosen from 1200 applicants to attend the operatic school of the Stockholm Royal Opera. There she made her debut as Amneris in "Aïda." After four years of operatic and concert singing in Sweden she sang in other European countries and in South America.

In the spring of 1936 Mme. Thorborg made her first appearance at Covent Garden, London, and was so successful that the Metropolitan immediately invited her to join its forces.

Window Decoration



Gertrude Lawrence
In Rachel Crothers' play, "Susan and God," which John Golden will bring to the Shubert Theater, Monday evening.

Thelma Jerguson

Thelma Jerguson, soprano, who will sing in Jordan Hall, evening of Feb. 14, was born in Medford and received her musical training at the New England Conservatory. She studied under Mrs. Emily Ellis of Boston and later went to Paris to work with Willem van Giesen. Her Jordan Hall program:

Care Selve ..... Handel
Recitative and Aria, "Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
"E Susanna non vien"
Die Forelle
Rastlose Liebe
Ganymed
Gretchen am Spinnrade ..... Schubert
Der Nussbaum
Intermezzo
Mit Myrten und Rosen
Mondnacht
Aufrage ..... Schumann
Aria from "Fidelio" ..... Beethoven
"Abscheulicher, wo eilst due hin"
Wings of Night ..... Winter Watts
From Afar ..... Cyril Scott
A Song for Lovers ..... Deems Taylor
In a Fairy Boat
Marching Song ..... Paul Sisler
Liebestod, from "Tristan und Isolde" ..... Wagner

Converse Club to Play

The Converse Club, a chamber music group composed of members of the Conservatory Orchestra, will present a program of works for chamber orchestra in Brown Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 13, at 8:15 p. m. Stanley Hassell, a member of the Faculty of the Conservatory, will conduct.

On the program is Mr. Converse's Prelude and Intermezzo for two trumpets, horn, trombone, baritone, and tuba. Quincy Porter, now Dean of the Faculty, is represented by his Dance in Three Time for Chamber Orchestra. Other works by Handel, Mozart, Ibert, and Hindemith will complete the program. Free tickets at the Conservatory.

N. E. Town Meeting of Air: Its Programs and Policies

Behind the Microphone

In a comment on the New England Town Meeting of the Air a fortnight ago we suggested that the discussion of topics of national importance be left to the national radio town meeting and that the local forum be confined to subjects of local interest.

Our opinion drew a reply from the New England forum through David C. Adkins, its executive director, setting forth the viewpoint of the local program.

"New England Town Hall with its New England Town Meeting of the Air programs," Mr. Adkins said, "is first and foremost a regional institution even when it features discussions of vital national issues. In other words we hope in these programs to crystalize and present in as forceful a form as possible New England's answer to immediate national problems in order, to quote from our bulletin, that we may help 'maintain New England's traditional position as our country's great educational center.'"

In its Jan. 31 program for instance, the New England Town Meeting, in discussing "How Shall Democracy Meet the Threat of Totalitarianism?" secured James H. Powers of the Boston Globe and Leonard Cronkhite of the World Peace Foundation, outstanding New Englanders, to present their points of view. New England Town Meeting, however, does not intend to neglect strictly regional topics, we are informed.

Tonight Town Meeting (WAAB-8:30) does depart, however, from a strictly regional speaker, in inviting Maj. George Fielding Eliot of the Intelligence Service of the United States Army, author and lecturer, to participate in a discussion of "Does America Need to Arm?." Other speakers will be Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity of Harvard University; Prof. William Y. Elliott of the department of government at Harvard; and J. Shepherd Jones, Director of the World Peace Foundation.

As usual two telephones, Capitol 2871 and 2872, will be available to listeners who wish to ask questions of the speakers.

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Tonight

Other dialworthy programs tonight:

"Ruddigore," in the NBC Gilbert and Sullivan period, WBZ, 8.

Myron Wallace, Michigan undergraduate, guest in "Information Please," in an informal competition with Franklin P. Adams, Michigan '03, WBZ, 8:30.

Alice Marble, women's singles tennis champion; Tom Howard and George Shelton, comedians; Capt. Tim Healy, stamp expert; Arthur Menken, motion picture photographer, guests of "For Men Only," WNAC, 8:30.

Zasu Pitts of the movies guest with "Fibber McGee" and company, WNAC, 9:30.

Nadia Reisenberg, piano soloist, in Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor, with Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra, WAAB, 9:30.

Shirley Ross in third guest appearance, Patsy Kelly in second guest appearance, with comedian Bob Hope, WNAC, 10.

Al Pearce, radio comedian; Elaine Strene Carrington, radio writer; Jacques Wolfe, composer; Conrad Thibault, baritone, will tell their hidden ambitions in Cal Tinney's "If I Had the Chance," WBZ, 10.

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Wednesday

Purcell's Suite in C; Beethoven's Symphony No. 8; Griffes "Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan"; Strauss' "Tales From the Vienna Woods"; Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla," with Fabien Sevitzky conducting Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 3.

John Henry, the South's mystical roustabout of great feats, equivalent to the Northwest's Paul Bunyan, dramatized in Federal Theater's "What Good Is Art?" series, WMEX, 5:30.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra, from Coronation Hall of Tampa, Fla., Gasparilla Festival, WEEI, 8:30.

Joan Blondell of the movies in an original drama, "Page Five, Column Two," in "Star Theater"; Ken Murray becomes permanent master of ceremonies, WEEI, 9.

Talk by President Roosevelt to the Boy Scouts of America, WBZ, WAAB, 10.

"Fats" Waller and his band in "Amateur Night in Harlem," WMEX, 11.

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Thursday

Harpsichord recital by Alice Ehlers, Viennese artist, in "Keyboard Concert," WEEI, 3:30.

Pointers on filing income tax returns, by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, WEEI, 7.

Franchot Tone and Sylvia Sidney, in scenes from "The Gentle People," current Broadway production, in Kate Smith's variety hour, WEEI, 8.

Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, and Brahms' Fourth Symphony, programmed by José Iturbi conducting the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, WBZ, 8:30.

"How Can We Put the Unemployed Back to Work?" subject of America's Town Meeting of the Air, to be discussed by Leon Henderson, economist; Ralph E. Flanders, industrialist, and John T. Flynn, writer, WBZ, 9:30.

Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan Opera soprano, guest of "Tune-Up Time," WEEI, 10.

"Which Way World Order?" discussion by Clarence Streit, foreign correspondent, WEEI, 10:45.

A. D. H.

News of the Stage

Miss Draper at Wellesley

Despite the cancellation of Ruth Draper's booking for Boston this week, latest information is that her engagements still hold for Monday evening at Alumnae Hall, Wellesley, and at Pembroke College in Providence next Tuesday evening.

Her program for Wellesley is announced to include "The Italian Lesson," "In County Kerry," "Three Breakfasts," "A Class in Greek Poise," and "In a Church in Italy."

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"I'd Rather Be Right"

The tour of "I'd Rather Be Right," according to the New York Times, will continue after George M. Cohan withdraws from the cast on Feb. 18 at Providence. On Feb. 20, Taylor Holmes, who has been Secretary of the Treasury, will be promoted to the Presidency, and will take office at New Haven.

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"Dear Octopus" Hesitates

"Dear Octopus," which opened its American career in Boston during the Christmas holidays, had been announced to close next Saturday. But week-end business was very gratifying, and now there is some uncertainty about whether or not it will continue.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Wed. Mat. and Eve. "TRIAL BY JURY" and "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE." Thurs., "THE MIKADO." Fri. "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD." Sat., "PATIENCE." Feb. 13, "THE MIKADO."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30 Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed. Thurs., Sat., Feb. 13 and 24

MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS ● Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday Mon., Feb. 13)

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER • Henry FONDA • Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:30. Spec. Mat. Feb. 12

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"★★★★" (Four Stars) MANTLE, Daily News
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3028 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 (Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

"I WAS REDUCED TO TEARS FROM LAUGHTER."—Benchley, The New Yorker.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636 Evgs. 8:40 Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"Heart-wrenching drama in a spectacular pageant."—Whipple, World Telegram.
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (In person)
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center 48th St. & 6th Ave.—Columbus 5-5454 Evgs. 55c-$2.20. Mats. WED. & SAT. 55c-$1.50

BOSTON

COPLEY THEATRE
MACBETH
NOW PLAYING
Tues. to Sat. Evgs. 8:30 Matinee Sat. 2:30
W P A FEDERAL THEATRE

"GRAND ILLUSION"
Fine Arts • 5th WEEK • 30 thru 8 P.M.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Held Over—2nd Week
Jeanette MacDONALD—Nelson EDDY
'SWEETHEARTS' In Gorgeous Technicolor
Also: 'THE GIRL DOWNSTAIRS'

FRI. EVE. ONLY Jordan Hall Mat: A. Richmond
HUMPHREY & WEIDMAN and Their DANCE GROUP—TICKETS NOW

SHUBERT—Beg. Mon., Feb. 13—3 Wks. Only
JOHN GOLDEN presents Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD by RACHEL CROTHERS
with PAUL McGRATH
Evs. 55c-$2.75, Mats. 55c-$2.20

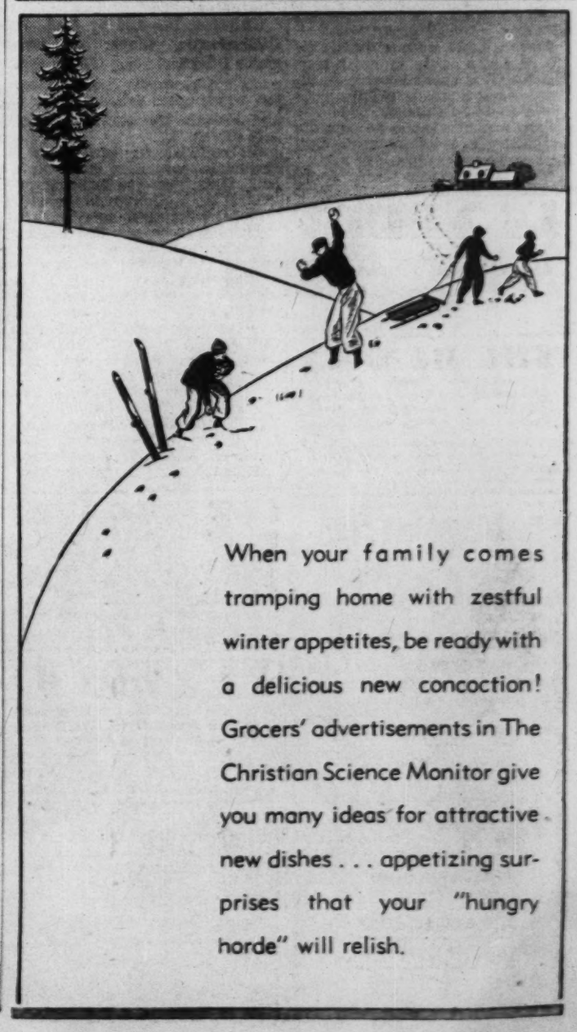
METROPOLITAN
'JESSE JAMES'
in TECHNICOLOR
WHILE NEW YORK SIZZLES
TYRONE POWER • HENRY FONDA
NANCY KELLY • RANDOLPH SCOTT

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Jack Benny — Joan Bennett
"ARTISTS & MODELS ABROAD"
Bob Hope — Shirley Ross
"THANKS FOR THE MEMORY"
Wed.—Review
IN OLD CHICAGO and WISE GIRL

NEW YORK CITY

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:40 55c-$2.50 Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40, 55c-$2.50


When your family comes tramping home with zestful winter appetites, be ready with a delicious new concoction! Grocers' advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor give you many ideas for attractive new dishes . . . appetizing surprises that your "hungry horde" will relish.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

A. Lincoln LL. D.—Self-Taught, With Three Degrees

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Lincoln's A. B. Was From School of Hard Knocks

But Later, Colleges Honoring Him With Doctorates Honored Only Themselves

By Stewart W. McClelland
President of Lincoln Memorial University
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Harrogate, Tenn.

A log fire, a hearth, a young man sprawled in front of it with a book between his elbows—or a tree with a youth lying on his back in its shade with a copy of Blackstone in his hands—these are the pictures which we see when we think of Abraham Lincoln and his connection with any educational institution. Lincoln was a self-educated man, but not all his diplomas came from the university of adversity, for three colleges conferred upon him the honorary Doctor of Laws.

Like most self-educated men, Lincoln had a high regard for education in general, and it must have been a great source of satisfaction to him, and I am sure to Mary Todd, when the Board of Trustees of Knox College, at their meeting held on July 3, 1839, granted him the first Doctorate ever voted by the College.

So elated were the Trustees of Knox College over the nomination of Illinois' "Favorite Son" that they did not wait to discover the results of the November election, but six weeks after the Chicago convention this Minute was spread upon the proceedings of the board: "On motion the 17th recommendation of the faculty was adopted, and it was ordered that the honorary degree of LL. D. be conferred upon the Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Springfield."

It is too late to find out who fostered the idea of conferring this degree, but when one sees the name of Orville H. Browning in the Board of Trustees, one is led to suspect at once that this prominent member had a good deal to do with it, for Browning worked continuously and loyally for Lincoln at the Chicago convention. This was the beginning of a friendship between the two men which was terminated only by the assassination of Lincoln.

Given In Absentia

Apparently this degree was given in absentia, as were the other degrees which Lincoln later received. It was conferred on July 4th at the Knox College Commencement by the President, Harvey Curtis. The Galesburg Free Democrat reports: "The announcement of last night's very appropriate honor elicited great applause from the audience."

Though Lincoln did not go to Galesburg to have his degree conferred upon him, he had spoken at Galesburg on a most memorable occasion in 1858. On Oct. 7 of that year, Lincoln met Douglas in that city for the fifth of their joint debates, when he addressed the second largest audience of his entire career.

A story persists in Galesburg that as Mr. Lincoln stepped through one of the windows of "Old Main" out on the platform which had been erected in front of the building he remarked. "At last I have gone through Knox College."

Columbia Follows

A year passes, a year in which giant forces seem to shake the earth and tend to change the destiny of whole nations. A. Lincoln, LL. D., so much better known as the "Rail Splitter Candidate," is elected to the Presidency of the United States, and immediately the smoldering fires of dissension burst into flames, engulfing the entire nation.

With one exception, every President from Washington to Roosevelt has received at least one honorary degree. The one exception was William H. Harrison, who was in the White House only about a month. So it is not surprising that Lincoln's prominence should be recognized by another outstanding college. In the Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College (now Columbia University) can be found this record: "At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College. . . . Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the degree of Doctor of Laws."

But He Wrote the Gettysburg Address

"I was never in a college or academy as a student, and never inside of a college or academy building till since I had a law license."
Abraham Lincoln

Then from a New York paper under the date June 27, 1861, we find a story of the Commencement Exercises of Columbia College: "Yesterday the one hundred and seventh Commencement of Columbia College was held in the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth Street, the Hon. Chas. King, LL. D., President, in the Chair. . . .

Honorary Degrees—LL. D., Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; John Anthon, counselor at law and an alumnus of the College; Alex. W. Bradford, counselor at law. . . ."

One would be interested to know what was the subject of President King's address, but apparently, the only thing that the historians are interested in is the fact that on that day Columbia College made Lincoln an honorary alumnus. Again the degree seems to have been conferred in absentia, for the newspapers make no mention of Mr. Lincoln's presence, an event which would certainly have been recorded if the President had been in New York.

As a Christmas Present

More than three years of America's tragic era moved across the national scene. Then in December, 1864, the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) felt constrained to present President Lincoln, who had been re-elected for another term, a Christmas present in appreciation of his service to the nation.

The minutes of the Board of Trustees for Dec. 20, 1864, record that: "The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States." The only other reference which is found in the records of Princeton concerning this degree is the record at the meeting on June, 1865, when the letter of President Lincoln to President MacLean "expressing his acceptance of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws which was conferred on him at the last meeting of the Board, was read." The full text of this letter was incorporated in the Minutes of the Trustees of that date, and is as follows:

Executive Mansion
Washington, Dec. 27, 1864

My dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your note of the 29th of December, conveying the announcement that the Trustees of the College of New Jersey have conferred upon me the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The assurance conveyed by this high compliment, that the course of the government which I represent has received the approval of a body of gentlemen of such character and intelligence in this time of public trial, is most grateful to me.

Thoughtful men must feel that the fate of civilization upon this continent is involved in the issue of our contest. Among the most gratifying proofs of this conviction is the hearty devotion everywhere exhibited by our schools and colleges in the national cause.

I am most thankful if my labors have seemed to conduce to the preservation of those institutions under which alone we can expect good government and in its train sound learning and the progress of the liberal arts.

I am sir very truly
Your obedient servant,
(signed) A Lincoln

In Hay's Handwriting

This letter, signed by Abraham Lincoln, together with its franked envelope with Lincoln's signature, is to be found in Treasure Room of Princeton University. The pressure of business in Washington apparently made it impossible for Lincoln to write the letter himself, as he did so many personal documents of this type, so he must have dictated it to John Hay, for the letter is in Hay's handwriting.

We do not know what Lincoln's reactions were to the other degrees which he received, but his letter to Dr. MacLean shows so clearly the man's humility, for he does not accept this degree as an honor to himself, but as tribute to his policies and "the course of government" which he represents.

Practically without exception, all of Lincoln's opponents in the political arena were men who had come from the best schools of their time, but Lincoln proved himself not only their equal, but ofttimes their superior. A product of the "Forest College," the newspapers, and the library, his education was thorough enough to produce his "Farewell" at Springfield, the "Gettysburg Address," and the "Second Inaugural," and to be recognized by those who held in their hands the authority for bestowing academic honors.

The Artist of the Above Sketch Appends This Explanation: "Lincoln Always Had a Book With Him, and Would Bring It Out to Study While on Walks, Between Customers While Tending the Country Store, on the Long Drives of His Circuit—in Fact, Wherever There Was Opportunity. While Plowing, He Would Rest His Horse After Traveling Several Rows, and Would Perch Himself on a Stump or on a Rail Fence, and Draw a Book From His Pocket." From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges.

Traffic Safety Begins at Home

This Is the Idea Being Carried Through by the PTA

You and the PTA—10

By Margaret Root Zahler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

Not "safety first" but "traffic safety begins at home" is the slogan adopted by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in their safety program. They recognize that not all of the responsibility can be left to the school or to the police, but must be shouldered by the home.

Furthermore the old slogan "safety first," used particularly by transportation companies in their efforts to get people to and from places safely, and taken over widely by others, became associated with so many "dont's" that parents and teachers have shifted the emphasis somewhat.

They have appreciated the objective of the National Safety Council which is working toward "safety for more and better adventures." Instead of the old safety phraseology punctuated with "Now don't do this, because you might get hurt," and "Don't do that because it is dangerous," the new aim is to go in for instruction and training in order to do what one wants to do in a safe and proper manner. Learning to operate, use, or manage mechanism so that no harm can come, and taking pride in doing the job well has become the objective so that more freedom may be experienced in new ventures leading to more wholesome fun.

Positive Approach

Playing around the water, for instance, has been accompanied by many "do's" and "dont's" for children. Emphasis is now put on learning to swim so that a full measure of pleasure may be derived. Bicycle riding, too, is not pushed aside as a dangerous thing to do and denied young folks who enjoy it so much. The emphasis, however, is not so much on the "dont's" as on rules of safety—on skill in handling the bike, on how to be a good bicycle rider, how to pedal safely, direct the wheel into the proper lanes, and how not to make themselves a nuisance to other traffic.

"We have never believed in lining children up and trying to keep them quiet," said Miss Marion Telford, National chairman of the committee on safety for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Miss Telford is also the director of the education division of the National Safety Council, and has a broad view of the problems of safety as a whole as well as that part which parents and teachers can play in promoting it.

Parents and teachers should take the positive side of safety education, Miss Telford said. Let folks learn how to do well the things they want to do—like cycling, driving an automobile, using tools in the basement, or going in for athletics.

The safety programs of parent-teacher groups throughout the country cover many phases of the subject—safety in the home, safety in the community, especially in regard to traffic problems, safety legislation which may affect people in a whole state.

Parent Responsibilities

Driving the family car, for instance, is the source of much trouble in many a family. The youngster teases to just drive it a few blocks or over to the school even though he has no license. A check-up at a high school in a New England city not long ago was very revealing along this line. It was found by actual investigation that 102 of the young boys and girls who had driven automobiles to school on a given morning had no licenses. This was one-fifth of all the drivers.

"The primary responsibility of parents as far as driving the family car is concerned," said Miss Telford, "is to refuse the use of the car to the under-aged driver. If he is legally not old enough to drive, then he should be denied this privilege."

In the question of traffic safety, too, parents and teachers are expected to set good examples to the children. Furthermore, the problem of caring for the young traffic violator is one holding the attention of a number of parent-teacher groups today. Should the violators go to jail or be fined?

One of the most significant ways in which parents and teachers can help, according to Miss Telford, is to back up the enforcement of the law. For, if there is a high level of enforcement of traffic violations in a community, then the number of violators will dwindle. It is an old story which the police tell, namely that "the people get what they want." If they insist on the enforcement of traffic laws, then the community will soon have good enforcement by the police and the number of violators will decrease.

This attempt to convince law enforcement officers that the people in the community want the laws carried out will do more than efforts to modernize court procedure, parents and teachers are finding out.

Problem of Drunken Driver

The problem of the drunken driver is also recognized by parents and teachers. At holiday times especially, slogans are prepared and campaigns directed to urge boys and girls not to ride in the same automobile with any driver who has been drinking. To have the drunken driver taken off the highways is the aim in many local communities. The main difficulty is to make the aims of the parents so vocal that the community and law enforcement officers will take note.

School busses in the United States, which carry back and forth from home to school each day in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 children, are one of the high points of interest in many a safety program among parent-teacher groups. Some of these vehicles are in excellent first class condition while others are nothing but old crates rumbling down the country road. Parents and teachers have busied themselves in backing legislation to improve the bus transportation system for school children.

Legislation Pushed

Legislation sought in several states has asked for the following—a seat for every child, a good driver, efficient operating practices, mapping out of good routes, right rate of speed, accurate rules about stopping places and so on. In Maryland at the present time, the PTA is actively concerned in the fight for legislation for safer school busses.

Other outstanding legislation has been backed by the PTA groups. In Tennessee and Georgia, for instance, they helped tremendously in securing the enactment of drivers' license legislation in the 1937 session of the state legislatures. At the present time in Texas the State Congress for Parents and Teachers is working for an improved drivers' license law, Miss Telford said.

Underlying the whole problem of safety as the parents and teachers see it, whether it be safety in the home, in recreation, or on the highways, is first to make themselves better guardians of safety so that their examples will stand out before the young folks.

A Tuesday series of 12 articles

Shop Talk Around the Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently we hazarded the conjecture that something from each member concerning the kind of work he was doing or the field in which he worked or studied, would make interesting meetings. Our first speaker takes us into the field in which he works.—Chairman.

The Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

California

Dear Chairman:

As one of the many members of this splendid Youth Round Table, I feel that it is indeed a pleasure and privilege to contribute this my second letter.

I want to share with you and the Round Tablers some facts about my particular vocation, which is rugs and carpets.

I like my work immensely, and I find that working with these beautiful fabrics is very interesting indeed.

The Oriental patterns in our rugs are often reproductions of famous museum pieces, such as the Tree of Life Pattern, the priceless original of which hangs in the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia; while another pattern, the Sixteenth Century Hunting Carpet, was taken from an old masterpiece now in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

The extensive variety of colors, weaves, and patterns which are available today in reasonably priced rugs and carpets surprises many people. In this admirable work of mass production, thinkers and engineers are certainly to be commended.

In the world of commerce, in general, I have been led to see how beneficial business can be to all. When administered unselfishly with justice and consideration for all concerned—capital, labor, and consumer—there is no doubt but what business is a real blessing to the world.

More and more we are learning that each one of us in business represents some part of all three of these major business factors (capital, labor, and consumer), and to the degree that we see each other in this light and strive to conduct ourselves and our affairs accordingly, will we find that we are not only richly blessing ourselves but all those with whom we come in contact. (Mr.) G. H.

Heard in a Few Minutes

New Jersey

Dear Youth Round Table Friends:

Perhaps some of you have heard our Choir College choir sing on the radio recently. The Westminster students are on the air for thirty minutes, sometimes fifteen, on Mondays. But do you realize the preparation which is back of each of these programs? There are about eighty in that portion of the choir which goes on the air. Each student in this choir has two one-half hour voice lessons a week, with a trained teacher. This develops the finer points of breathing, posture, and pronunciation, as well as all the technique of tonal development.

The choir as a whole practices one hour daily in the morning. And the night the program is given on the radio, we come to the chapel two and a half hours before we go on the air. Our program, which has been practiced and rehearsed throughout the week, is gone over again until all the "rough" places are made smooth, and it fits into the time allowed on the program. Singing "The Star Spangled Banner" for two and one half hours is a real test for any tenor. A short time before the rehearsal, Dr. Williamson tells us all to stop talking and rest until the time of rendition. Anyone coming to the chapel during this time would think it empty; but he would not find an empty pew, as we are all stretched out, grateful for the opportunity to relax.

Then we are summoned to take our places on the stage, in front of the microphone; and soon you hear the half-hour of music which the announcer, our school president, Dr. John F. Williamson, has gladly arranged.

So just remember that the short program is a result of the combined and unified efforts of both the faculty and the students. We enjoy the privilege, and hope that you enjoy our programs. Your letters sent in are read to the school to let us all know your thoughts.

(Mr.) H. B. C., Jr.

Taking the Material at Hand

Connecticut

Dear Chairman:

Negro readers should be encouraged to write because there is a noticeable deficiency of Negro writers in America.

This need not be, because Negroes have but to remember their own personal experiences and various stories they have heard to find suitable material for prose and poetry. Every American Negro has an intriguing ancestry whose literary value depends on the quality of episodes from slavery days up to the present time. Thus, the Negro writer can look to himself for his material. Next, he must develop an attractive style of writing.

When the Negro seriously considers his fine literary possibilities he will discover sufficient material right on hand to start with a distinct advantage over writers who must travel to find their material, and the opportunity to depict himself instead of being depicted by others.

I am a young Negro essayist. I have had three essays published.

(Miss) M. F.

Miss F. touches upon one point in writing which should help many of us, and that is: to use what is at hand. Mark Twain wrote of his own Mississippi, Thomas Hardy of his Dorset, O. Henry of his city streets, Conrad of his sea. How much are we seeing good material in what lies all around us—whether we write about it or not.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

The "Little House On Inspiration Point"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

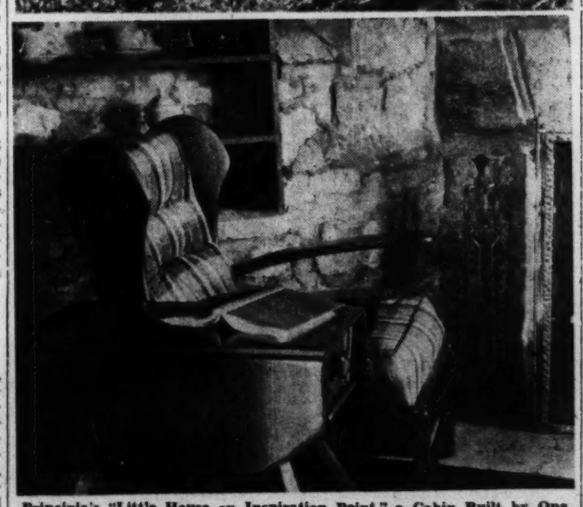
A few years ago, a young man in the senior class at The Principia College conceived a plan which would meet a need felt for some time by himself and by others in the busy college community. It was his idea to build a little log cabin on one of the magnificent bluffs of this college campus situated high above the Mississippi River at Elsah, Illinois. This tiny house would serve as a retreat for those desiring a quiet and inspiring atmosphere for writing and similar creative work.

The young man decided to ask his class to sponsor the activity; and thus it was voted to make the erection of the cabin a class project. The lonely bluff, christened "Inspiration Point," was far away from roads. Stone, cement, sand, and logs had to be hauled by hand down the long, steep slope. Trees had to be cut and shaped by student labor. It was even necessary to build bridges. Indeed, all during the latter part of the college year seniors could be seen carrying building materials to Inspiration Point, and giving hours of voluntary time and labor to build the cabin.

Of course, before the structure was finished, it was requisite to gain the approval of the college administration, and this was done. Everyone agreed, however, that the "Little House" should remain almost entirely in the hands of the students. A student committee was formed from among those most interested in creative work, with the understanding that this group would have complete charge of the cabin. In this way, the students have been able to manage their own activity to a large extent.

When the finishing touches were put on the "Little House," there was general rejoicing. And with good reason, too; for words are inadequate to describe the beauty of the scene. A very large front window opens onto the vast flood plain of the Mississippi hundreds of feet below. The junction of three great rivers is visible from the window: the Illinois, the Missouri, and the great Father of Waters itself—the Mississippi. Islands dot the streams; and beyond them rich farmlands spread out into the western horizon as far as the eye can see. An occasional riverboat, or a flight of wild ducks (in the fall) adds color to the panorama.

Inside the cabin, all is comfort and peace. The friendly fireplace speaks for itself. Appropriate furniture was the gift of a St. Louis friend; and another friend in Boston provided a much-treasured library of religious books. Thus, today, the "Little House on Inspiration Point" is a treasured place on the college campus.



Principia's "Little House on Inspiration Point," a Cabin Built by One of the Senior Classes at The Principia College, Elsah, Ill., for the Use of Students Desiring a Quiet and Inspiring Atmosphere for Writing and Similar Creative Work.

Has Moved Its Offices

The Italo-American Institute, which is the correspondent in Florence of the Institute of International Education, has moved its offices to Via Tornabuoni 9. The Italo-American Institute, under the direction of Dr. Bruno de Peverelli, is a center of information and advice for American professors and students desiring to enroll in educational institutions in Florence.
—News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

Aviation Mechanics Proving Important Field for Vocational Training

Under the policies of the Federal Government to provide financial assistance to vocational education in the United States, more than 7,000 young men in different parts of the country are now receiving training which will prepare them to become aviation mechanics, according to J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education.

Figures issued by the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, show that in Federally aided vocational schools and classes throughout the United States, there are 2,182 such students in day-time classes, 3,242 in part-time classes, and 1,653 in evening trade-extension classes.

The rapid expansion of commercial aviation has opened up a new field of activity for many boys. While the average boy is lured by the romance and adventure of piloting a great transport plane, there is a better chance of his finding an outlet for his mechanical ability in the specialized work that is needed at the airports, Commissioner Studebaker said. A far larger number of men are required for ground work than for pilot duty.

At the commercial air-base in Miami ten classes are being conducted by the local Board of Education with Federal aid to train employed aviation mechanics. In New York City some 500 young men are being prepared for this field. In Chicago, where the airlines maintain important repair stations, a large number of men are in training.

Believing that this is an important aspect of vocational training in America the Office of Education recently sent out 1,700 letters to universities and 26,000 letters to high schools and preparatory schools, inquiring what classes in aviation are in progress, how many boys or girls are taking them, and what plans are being made for increasing opportunities for such training. The survey is under the direction of Robert W. Hambrook, Trade and Industrial Education Agent.

Among the subjects envisaged as part of the regular high school or trade school curriculum are the building of model planes to scale, powering these models with gasoline engines, flying of models, study of principles of flight, study of aviation events, building of gliders, gliding or soaring, ground school training and flight training. The schools are likewise being asked how many planes and airplane motors of different types they own and can use for study purposes.

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A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts

The Wedgwood Club

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From far and near, from the Keeper of the Royal Library in England, museum curators and directors, editors, distant members, collectors, dealers, and many others, have come glowing tributes for the 1938 "Old Wedgwood," the fifth publication of the Wedgwood Club. All express their appreciation of the interest and value of this little book, which really, as one authority wrote, "is not a little book. It is a big, big book." The meeting of the Club on Jan. 28 at the Old State House was the first since this year-book went out and the genuine appreciation which it received then reflects their high regard for it.

English soft-paste porcelain was the subject of the meeting and Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., told the story of its discovery during the quest for the secret of making the true or hard-paste porcelain like that of China. After countless experiments and numberless failures, the way was found for making this white translucent ware. Common materials of the English hillsides—chalk, sand, marl, flint, steatite, and gypsum—mixed with such unromantic substances as lead, salt, nitre, potash, soda and borax, were the basis for wares of Bow, Chelsea, Derby, Worcester, Lowestoft, and Caughley. These were the earliest factories in England to make the soft-paste porcelain.

The development of hard-paste porcelain in England was retarded by ignorance of its composition and the lack of basic ingredients—china clay and china stone, which were not discovered in England until 1753. Furthermore, Cookworthy's patent prohibited the use of these materials by other potters, thus giving Cookworthy's own factories at Plymouth and Bristol sole rights.

Here is where Josiah Wedgwood's great influence again is seen, for it was to him the other potters turned for leadership. Through his efforts Parliament granted other potters the right to use china clay and china stone in their products, stipulating that for the duration of the patent, they could not use these materials in any ware that was not translucent.

Wedgwood's attempt to make a ware resembling china but not translucent resulted in his famous Pearl ware, which he started making in 1779. At a certain temperature it became translucent, consequently extreme care was exerted in the firing in order to prevent the temperature reaching this point.

Familiar objects of collectors' interest that are found in many antique shops of the better class, are serving trays of thin, japanned sheet iron, decorated with a great variety of subjects. These trays are from England, where they have been produced for 150 years or more. The two pictured at the right are in the Wolverhampton Art Gallery, the upper right, dating from about 1820, and having flower and leaf sprays interspersed with multi-colored butterflies and moths. . . . The rim of the oval tray below has a border in gilt pattern, the center area filled with an oil painting of grapes and other fruit. Date, about 1847. . . . At left, top row, clusters of pansies and daisies alternate around the outer portion of a black oval, the edge of the curved rim lined with a band of gold. Of about 1830. . . . Whether or not the example with ogee outline is of royal association, we are not informed, but it is stated that the dogs, painted in oils, are Dash, Hector, and Nero, favorites of Queen Victoria. In the center of the upper rim appears a crown, above an inscription on a narrow scroll. The initials V. R. are on bottom rim, surrounded by another scroll bearing the royal motto. Date, about 1845. This and the one preceding are from the collection of Mr. G. Bernard Hughes. . . . The trays shown at in lower row, left and center, were produced around 1845-50, and show the high order of painting then applied to these things, the round one being by Joseph Barney.

Old English Picture Trays

By G. Bernard Hughes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Few things are so full of color and so naively attractive as are japanned picture trays of the Georgian and early Victorian days. Decorations are many and pleasing, and sometimes a trifle guileless. The japanned tray was one of the shapes of glossy black articles of thin sheet iron, later known as tole ware, which were first produced in Pontypool, Wales, in the early 1680's. (An article on "The Tole Ware of Three Countries" appeared on this page Oct. 20, 1934.)

Sets of trays became fashionable, their entire surface covered with large mop-like heads of vividly colored flowers of conventional design, every detail carefully painted. Leaves were in varying shades of yellow and gold-bronze with greenish hue, and the stalks were painted in gold.

Sparkling bronzes of different hues became popular as a decorative medium a little later, a method invented by Thomas Hubball of Clerkenwell. Ornamental compositions, and even pictures, were stenciled in powder form on the sized and sticky surface. Gold leaf and gold powder were also used.

Oriental styles of decorating were introduced around 1825 by Joseph Booth, a Birmingham artist. At first he used a conventional form of willow pattern, which was widely copied by other artists who tried to tone down the formalism. The willow pattern led to designs in which more temples, pagodas and towers were used, the figures drawn in lines of bright gold with no conspicuous masses.

The process of transferring designs to japanned ware was invented in 1834 by Gerard Barber of Bilston, a method widely adopted later for the decoration of cheaper trays. The shell pattern appeared about 1845, the original design being credited to George Neville. Sea shells in brown and gold bronze were painted in rows around the border of the trays, and sometimes in regular patterns upon the tray itself.

Bronzed tray decorations returned about this time, when an extremely beautiful pigment was discovered, especially suited for sunlight effects. At Messrs. Waltops, The Old Hall Works, Wolverhampton, Frederick Perks was the artist who did the best work in this medium. Pictures of cathedrals show sunny skies in gold-colored bronze, working up to the higher lights, while masses of trees in heavy shadow, and ruined buildings, are gilded with sunlight. This is known as the Wolverhampton style of bronze work and was followed by paintings in oils.

Flower painting runs through the whole course of picture tray decorating, from about 1780. Some very fine conventional examples of this, boldly done out without any attempt at verisimilitude, were produced before George Neville introduced realism into his work early in the 1830's. Trays of this period have never been excelled for fine finish and exquisite workmanship.

Neville spent three years in Paris, and on his return painted flowers "on the black." Previously they had been on a pale or bronze background. This was in 1831, and from then until 1846 when he started upon his own account, Neville specialized in this work.

At the same bench, from 1832 until 1845, worked another artist, Edwin Haselar, who was later employed by Waltons at The Old Hall. Before these two artists had been working for many years, they had raised the art of flower painting on trays to a standard unequaled since then.

A Mid-Winter Furniture Market

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

Home furnishers who buy chairs, beds or tables from a local store and have them delivered and in use the next day, usually think little of how long it may have been after the store's order to the manufacturer before those things arrived in the store. As a matter of fact, it is likely it was several months after, and that the articles had to be made in the meantime. Probably the retailer's order was placed when he saw samples at one of the great semi-annual markets. The chief of these are in Grand Rapids and Chicago, others of importance being held in a southern state and New York City.

A two-weeks' midwinter market has just closed at the New York Furniture Exchange, where about 350 concerns exhibited goods that were for the most part of medium price. Some people spoke of it as largely "promotional" furniture, which means the sort that looks attractive, in both price and design, when pictured and described in newspaper advertisements.

Looked at from that angle, this market might be taken as a fair gauge of average taste of the country, since it shows the conclusions arrived at by manufacturers whose bread and butter depends on guessing right about what people will buy.

The abundance of walnut wood used in both modern and traditional types was notable, its finish being toned to suit the use—for modern, much ashy-brown veneer of figured or straight grain; for older types, the natural browns were strengthened, rather than dulled. Several concerns located in southern States get this wood from local sources, where it is still abundant. It is evident from data gathered by lumber interests, that walnut is the wood most used by American furniture makers at present. No other that I think of has so great variety of grains and tones, as its cuttings, come from log, branch and stump.

The large number of types of cedar chests seemed sufficient to outfit the world, at least three manufacturers making nothing else. One of these is about to increase his daily output to from 400 to 600. A representative explained why the 60 designs exhibited were veneered all over, chiefly in walnut, but also in tropical woods and some northern. All this veneer is very thin, so the ⅛ inch thickness of knotty cedar which forms the body of the box is seen only when it is open, and is as effective as ever to protect the contents.

Chests wholly of cedar have been seen in stores for many years, and for practical use suited well the prospective brides to whom they were usually presented, for holding various fabrics and other treasures. When furniture for the new home came to be bought, nothing on the market would look well with the cedar chest, which consequently was usually shoved into a storeroom or an attic. So they came to be dressed up in all sorts of beautiful woods, from the lightest to darkest, and made in three lengths of 40, 44 and 48 inches. Now the one chosen for a young lady may be of the same wood she wishes for the future bedroom or living room, where it will harmonize with its surroundings and serve conveniently for storage, to the pleasure lasting of the household.

The enamelled kitchen table, extension or not, has gone beyond the stage of only plain colors. Without affecting its resistance to heat and strong liquids, the enamel may imitate some kind of wood, or is decorated in an attractive design. Bases of these tables have become simple and shapely, except for occasional bulky and ugly types. These are still made to gratify the crude taste which assumes that the more a thing is fussed up, the more it is worth.

It was a pleasure to notice that such types of excessively ornamented and tawdry furniture was rarely seen in any form, though it appeared occasionally, most often of mahogany. Five years ago a depressing amount of such stuff was to be seen at these furniture markets, and its marked reduction is a welcome indication of better general standards among retail buyers.

The increased proportion of modern types was noticeable at this New York Market, and some of it could be highly commended for appearance. Evidently it has reached the stage of appealing also to buyers who are looking for bulk and show and whatever sells well will be made, regardless of all else than profits. There are no standards in this modern field, which are recognized by the manufacturer of cheap goods. Broad expanses of veneer, sometimes set in large checker board pattern, seem to be their present favored practice.

As might be expected, "Swedish Modern" is a common label, but the original motives of the type have been abused pretty roughly and generally. However, its refining influence has been broadly beneficial, as it has attracted the attention of all classes of manufacturers and trade.

With emphasis on the sheen and softness of fabrics, this girl's room is developed in rose and green, the oyster white hangings edged in rose. Furniture is in light tones and has features of English styles of the late 1700's, adapted to contemporary tastes.

A Blend of Past and Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Michigan

With the opening of the January furniture market here, the Furniture Museum presented its "Apartment of Today," the purpose of which is to display attractive furnishings and arrangement for moderate sized rooms at a modest cost.

Both period reproductions and modern adaptations have been used in the different rooms, each of which was furnished by one of the city's retail establishments using only Grand Rapids made furniture. Eighteenth century in varying forms and adaptations seems to prevail, for it is used in both the young girl's and master bedrooms, as well as in the dining room. This latter, which is really very small, gives a pleasing sense of space because of its thoughtful treatment. The living room is a departure from the rest of the apartment, for it was chosen from the new "Kentwood" line, derived from Regency style with definite contemporary treatment.

A complete line of furniture for the home is making its debut under this name, and is an unusual innovation. Nine Grand Rapids furniture companies, almost a year ago, pooled their facilities in design and creative resources, and after much experimentation and conference evolved the basic features, leaving each manufacturer free to adapt them to his own type of furniture and in his own way. Sweeping curves, flush joints, softened edges, vertical veneers, and the use of a variety of woods, characterize it.

It is evident that this chair and table are derived from French styles, the curved legs of both pieces being reminiscent of corresponding Louis XV forms. Yet, they are made to seem of the present, by means of lines of the table top, by modification of the chair legs, and by the altered back of the slightly winged chair.

Exhibitions Here and There

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Museum of Modern Art will open to the public on February 15 an exhibition of three centuries of American architecture. This is the architectural section of that large assemblage of American art the Museum has made at the request of the French Government, for a showing at the Jeu de Paume Museum in Paris during the summer of 1938. After closing here, the section will be sent to colleges and museums throughout the country. This will be the final exhibition of the Museum in its present temporary quarters, the new and permanent building being nearly ready for occupancy. There is no admission charge.

* * *

The current exhibition of Chinese tapestries will continue at the Metropolitan Museum of Art till February 26.

* * *

Chinese paintings and fans of the Yuen or Mongol Dynasty (1280-1368) and of the Ming period (1368-1643) are at the gallery of Tonying and Co., 5 East 57th Street.

* * *

C. Edward Wells, 54 East 57th Street, is showing until February 15 a collection of Korean ceramics.

* * *

Five artists who are known collectively as the Design Group, will exhibit in the Decorators Club, 745 Fifth Avenue, from February 14 through February 28, textiles designed by the various members and produced by leading manufacturers of rayon, linen, chintz, and cotton, and of rugs, wall papers and shower curtains. The original designs will be shown side-by-side with the commercial products.

* * *

The Newark Museum, 49 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., has on exhibition through February 19, the art with which New Jersey will be represented at the New York World's Fair. American Folk Art continues till April 9.

* * *

English and French furniture and decorations, Georgian silver, portrait miniatures and other art objects, property from two estates, together with consignments of other owners, will be placed on exhibition at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 742 Fifth Avenue, February 4, prior to public sale on the afternoons of February 10 and 11. Chiefly of the 1700's, English furniture provides a desirable assortment of Georgian pieces. Sofas in William and Mary and Queen Anne styles are covered in fine 17th century Brussels tapestry. Decorations of the period accompany the furniture. French furniture of the same century includes Louis XVI armchairs and side chairs, a fine Louis XV inlaid acajou library table with bronze doré mounts.

* * *

Property assembled by the late Richard Washburn Child, lawyer, author, and diplomat, will be sold by auction at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, 57th Street at Madison Avenue, the afternoons of February 10 and 11, following exhibition from February 4. English, Continental, and American furniture and decorations, porcelains, silver, and Oriental rugs. The property of Andrew Otto, Esq., of Hudson Heights, N. J., and of other owners is included.

Dating from about 1650, two tapestries are from the famous series by Jan Aerts on "The History of Ulysses." Two others of this series are in the State Museum, Stockholm. Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and French examples are among the Continental furniture which is included with English and American pieces in the first session. The furniture in the second session is largely of English and American origin.

Current Magazine Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among articles of special interest to collectors in February Antiques magazine, are "Old English Mirrors," by R. Goldwin-Smith with some fifteen illustrations; Harrold E. Gillingham's well documented sketch of "John Fitch, Jack of Many Trades," Connecticut boy of the 1740's who became a silversmith in Trenton, made clocks and invented the "first" steamboat. "Don Quixote on Old Blue," is the subject of Ada Walker Camehl's contribution, followed by the second part of Harry Hall White's series on the glass maker Schoolcraft. Six backwoods paintings of Pennsylvania, done by Linden Park about 1850, are shown with appreciative comments of a primitive artist who seems to have been unrecorded before. Regular features include minor items of usual variety and interest.

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GASOLINE . . . . .

If your score is not very high, it may be an indication that you should get better acquainted with the nationally advertised products in The Christian Science Monitor. You'll find it a wonderful help when shopping to be able to recognize the names of these reliable products.

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Again Attacks Reproduction Cost in Valuing Utilities

Business and Industry

Shun Accountant Who Claims 'Pull,' Taxpayer Advised

The following is Part 4 and the conclusion of an article on the duties and immunities of accountants, by Gustave Simon of the New York Bar. Part 3 appeared on Saturday.

14. The Accountant With "Pull"—a Non-existent Species

Many accountants are supposed to have "pull," particularly with revenue agents. This is a very slender reed to lean upon. In the first instance, such accountants rarely have the influence they claim. Secondly, there are so many revenue agents that even if influence is had with some, you are apt to run into another agent at some time with disastrous results if you have been covering up. Usually in such a situation there is an accumulation of tax liability which eventually catches up with the taxpayer.

Frequently, for instance, accountants claiming to have particular influence have no influence at all and really create illusory tax savings by merely temporary methods, such as burying a large profit in an undervalued inventory. Eventually, however, the inventory must be shown at its true value when profits are to be taken out of a concern, and at that time the liability is usually far greater than it would have been had it been spread out.

Finally, is is usually the case that the accountant who relies upon special influence is proportionately deficient in actual technical ability.

Even worse is the accountant who suggests that the agent be slipped a bribe. In the first instance, most agents are honest. Usually in such situations an accountant who would give such advice is just as apt to pocket the money himself and never give it to the agent at all. Also, as stated above, the only effect of such bribe, even if given and accepted, is to delay the fixation of tax liability until some future date when a different agent comes on the job, at which time the tax liability will be fixed at a much higher figure with disastrous consequences. Finally, the result of such consequences is that the businessman is afraid of his accountant and thinks that he cannot make a change even if he wants to. Of course, such fear is groundless, because the accountant is in a worse position than the taxpayer.

The practice of relying on special influence and the like is just plain bad business, regardless of the moral arguments. A really good accountant has enough legitimate tax saving devices usually available to come out just as well as the accountant who is dishonest, even where the latter is temporarily successful.

15.—Accountants and Attorneys

An accountant is not an attorney. In certain situations the boundaries between the services of an accountant and an attorney are very narrow. The accountant is chiefly of service in accurately reflecting the facts. In the presentation of the facts before some tribunal the co-operation of an attorney is usually advisable and when the matter comes before the court, it is, of course, essential.

On this point, however, there is more need for caution on the part of the accountant than on the part of the general business man. Some accountants who have worked long and successfully on a tax problem, have found themselves denied compensation because their work was of a legal nature rather than that of an accountant. For example in the New York decision, it was held that an accountant who advised a gasoline pump manufacturer that it was not necessary to pay a sales tax to the City of New York on merchandise shipped in inter-state commerce, which advice resulted in substantial tax savings, was not entitled to recover because he had been performing the services of an attorney rather than those of an accountant. When an accountant is faced with a situation where doubts on this score arise, it is usually better to arrange collaboration with a member of the bar.

16. SEC

The effect of the SEC rules on accountants' duties. The SEC has enlarged the liabilities of an accountant. Statements filed with the SEC usually require certification by an accountant. An investor relying thereon can hold the accountant responsible for an error even if honestly made. Accountants should carefully check the rules of the SEC which are varied from time and thereby learn to limit their responsibility as much as possible. At present certain methods whereby such limitation can be obtained are as follows:

1. A withdrawal of the certification if the error is discovered prior to the effective date of registration, or as soon as possible after the discovery of the error and before investment has been made.
2. Care in making a reasonable investigation with reasonable basis for any representations made; care to avoid omitting any material fact.
3. A statement by the accountant that a representation is based upon a statement of another person, together with reasonable investigation of the accuracy of said person's representation. In such instances, the accountant must make sure that he states that the information is hearsay and that a reasonable investigation of said statement has been made.
4. Statement that the information is based on expert opinion.

The investor must act promptly, however, because liability ceases a year after the misrepresentation was discovered, or could have, with diligence, been discovered, and in any event, liability expires three years after the security was offered for sale.

Toledo & Ohio to Issue Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway to issue $2,067,900 of refunding and improvement mortgage bonds. The bonds will be given to the New York Central, which owns the Toledo & Ohio, to reimburse it for loans.

Starts New Duties

Samuel F. Clabaugh

Has entered upon his duties as Executive Vice-President of the Southern States Industrial Council. Mr. Clabaugh was elected to his new position at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors. He is past President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Clabaugh, in assuming his new position, relinquishes his work as Chairman of the Board of the Protective Life Insurance Co.

Asks Broader Study Of Transamerica To Cover Bank America

WASHINGTON (AP) — O. John Rogge, Securities Commission attorney, has asked the commission to broaden its investigation of Transamerica Corporation to include a detailed study of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association.

He filed a proposed order of investigation which alleged that the bank, one of the largest in America, is for practical purposes still a subsidiary of Transamerica, although on July 15, 1937 Transamerica reduced its holdings of Bank America stock from 99.65 to 42 per cent. This was done, he said, by distributing Bank of America stock to Transamerica stockholders.

Mr. Rogge's motion followed an unsuccessful attempt of Transamerica to obtain an injunction against any SEC study of Bank of America on the grounds that the bank no longer is a subsidiary. The United States District Court here refused the injunction last week. Transamerica said it would appeal.

Mr. Rogge's motion sought to amend the commission order under which hearings are being conducted now to determine whether the registration statement that Transamerica filed for its securities contained false or misleading statements.

Government Again Supports Prudent Investment Theory

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Roosevelt Administration has renewed in the Supreme Court its advocacy of the "prudent investment" theory of valuing public utilities for rate making purposes.

Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, filed a brief as a "friend of the court" in connection with arguments next Wednesday on validity of a rate order by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission against the Edison Light & Power Company, Operating at and near York, Pa.

He asked the high tribunal to reconsider a decision, followed for 41 years, that reproduction costs must be considered along with the original cost in determining the fair value of utilities. This request was in line with views expressed by President Roosevelt several months ago.

"Prudent Investment" was defined by the Government as "the amount reasonably and honestly invested in public utility properties used and useful in the public service."

"In practice," Mr. Jackson said, "the rule of fair value, with its requirement of consideration of reproduction costs, produces results which are unreliable, arbitrary and absurd. Estimates of production costs show irreconcilably large divergences. A rate measured on the basis of so-called fair value may appear to be confiscatory while in fact the company is prospering.

"The rule of fair value has resulted in a breakdown of the process of rate regulation. It is costly, protracted, and in final result unsound. Regulatory commissions and professional opinion have increasingly urged abandonment of the rule in favor of prudent investment as a rate base. . . .

"The rule of prudent investment, combining as it does exactness, ease of application, and a proper principle for the determination of just compensation, is the standard for rate-making best adapted to modern business conditions and practice in this country.

"The case at bar offers the court an opportunity to write off the book an unsound and unworkable rule of rate making."

In the Pennsylvania case the company was ordered to reduce its revenue temporarily at $435,000 a year. A three-judge Federal court enjoined enforcement of the order and held unconstitutional 1937 legislation permitting a temporary rate of five per cent of the original cost, less accrued depreciation.

Urging that the legislation be sustained, Mr. Jackson said:

"The temporary-rate provisions are valid independently considered. They provide for a fair return on original cost less depreciation. Original cost, under present accounting requirements, is readily ascertainable, and is a proper rate base, which ought not be rejected unless it is shown to differ substantially from prudent investment."

Street Sees SEC and Giant Transamerica Locking Horns

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current Washington battle between the SEC and the Giannini (Transamerica and Bank of America NT&SA) interests is being watched closely in Wall Street. Feeling here is that the observer "ain't seen nothing yet" and that a battle as important and strenuous may be in the development stage as shook the Street some seven years ago when A. P. Giannini, the California banking Napoleon, lost control of the Bank of America to Elisha Walker, and won it back in a bitter proxy fight.

Following is some of the background:

After some $979,000,000 of water was squeezed out of the Bank of America along in 1932 and A. P. Giannini had won back control, he continued his former expansion policies, and by bold moves into new banking fields, following such enterprising methods as have been favored by the Government, built the bank into one of the biggest banking money-makers in the country.

Rapid Growth, Good Dividends

Last year, for the first time, the bank's total resources crossed the $1,500,000,000 mark. Since the low point of 1932, deposits have been more than doubled to $1,437,000,000, and the number of deposit accounts has been increased from about 1,540,000 to over 2,200,000. The bank has gone in heavily for Christmas Club accounts, installment credits, equipment loans, and small home mortgages, the average real estate loan being only about $4,000.

The bank has paid good dividends, and up to last year these went almost entirely to Transamerica, which owned practically all the stock. Last year its holdings of Bank of America NT&SA were cut to around 42 per cent. But Bank of America NT&SA dividends have been the mainstay of Transamerica dividend policy. The story is that Giannini belives in substantial dividends as a policy, perhaps because this makes it easier to expand operations by buying other banks with Transamerica stock.

The story is that for a number of months, however, the Comptroller's office has felt that, in order to support Transamerica, Bank of America NT&SA has been paying too large dividends, doing so by setting aside too small reserves. The accounting controversy is, perhaps, something analogous to the current controversy in the public utility field over the relative merits of straight-line depreciation versus retirement reserve accounting. It is also said that Giannini has followed the principle that it is safer to build one's self out of difficulties than save one's self out of them.

Imputed Leniency a Factor

Another story is that the Comptroller's office, even before Acting Comptroller Marshall Diggs was asked for his resignation, had been trying, without success, to impose more conservative accounting policies on the Bank of America NT&SA.

The Comptroller, Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, resigned to go out to California and run for Governor. When he failed in the primaries, he was not reappointed. Nor was his assistant, Mr. Diggs. Instead, Mr. Preston Delano was lifted from the helm of the Federal Home Loan Bank system and made Comptroller, with Mr. Cyril B. Upham as his right-hand man. The reason for this is said to have been that Mr. Diggs, and before him Mr. O'Connor, had been too lenient with the Giannini bank.

The idea was that with a Roosevelt man at the head, there could be no jurisdictional dispute in case the SEC entered the situation as it has. It is also said that even before the recent change, the Comptroller's office had been writing the Giannini people asking for conferences or change of policy, without satisfactory answer; and that a national bank examiner shifted to California found that examining Bank of America branches was something different from examining other banks.

Two other developments last year seem to have been preliminary moves toward the present struggle. One was the failure of the Administration to give the slight push to the Glass-McAdoo bill last year which would have been necessary to pass it and facilitate further Giannini West Coast expansion. The other was the transfer of the Legal Division of the Comptroller's Office over to the Legal Department of the Treasury under Herman Oliphant's control.

Question of Reserves

In addition, the National Labor Relations Board seems to have gone to considerable lengths last year in embarrassing the Bank of America NT&SA, and the Comptroller's Office failed to come to the Bank's assistance.

What the Comptroller's Office may have been trying to do last fall without success was to strike a deal with Giannini by which he would use some of the handsome earnings of the bank to build up some of the bank's reserves which appear, by the bank's own statement, to be rather small. Its "explained statement of condition" for last December 31, for example, shows reserves of only about $6,000,000 against security holdings of about $563,000,000; New York banks over the year-end showed a decided trend toward the building up of large investment account reserves.

And the Giannini institution showed reserves of only $9,533,000 against "loans to customers for . . . storing of commodities, for intermediate capital uses, for building, buying, or modernizing their homes, financing automobile or household equipment purchases, and for other legitimate needs," totaling about $683,000,000. Lastly its capital funds of $116,000,000 are only about 1 to 13.6 of its total resources, a rather small margin, even compared with the small margins now common in the banking system.

An assumption common here is that the Comptroller's Office tried to put pressure on Giannini quietly to adopt a policy of slowly strengthening these reserves; that they failed to get co-operation; and that now the SEC is trying more rough-and-tumble tactics, with everybody's tempers now well frayed.

An Important Ruling

The District Court Judge's refusal to give the Bank an injunction last week is thought here to have highly important implications which deserve the higher court test the Giannini people say they are going to ask. National bank examiners' work sheets and reports have been privileged documents by a long series of court decisions, and the Comptroller's office has generally followed the policy of putting the heat on national banks in private while defending them in public, at least to the extent of refusing to make available in court cases anything but the immediate documents pertinent to the case.

Now comes the SEC and asks the right to free use of these examiners' reports. The judge said it could have them. There was a surprise in the decision when the Judge said that ". . . the SEC must ascertain value of the stock (held by Transamerica) of the bank. . . . The SEC has a right to use . . . means to value assets of the bank." On the other hand the Securities Act of 1935 requires every prospectus to say in capital letters that "It is a criminal offense to represent that the Commission has . . . made any finding that the statements in this prospectus or in the registration statement are correct."

Some people here are saying that the Court's decision definitely admits the Commission into the roll of government bureaus in the bank supervisory business. Others point out, however, that the ruling lets it look into the books only of group or chain banks, not into those of individual banks.

Customers' Men In Toronto Start Investment Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Customers' men, employed by Toronto stock brokers, have gone back to school at an "institute" established by the directors of the exchange for the double purpose of raising the standards of investment practice and increasing the earning capacity of those engaged in the business.

Because of the growth of public participation in investment and speculation and because of the increasing complexity of the technical side of the brokerage business, it has been found that the broker himself no longer has the same opportunity to give personal service and advice to all his clients. This has meant that the task of handling the funds of investors, giving them advice and assisting them in their purchases and sales has been necessarily delegated to customers' men.

Entire Field Covered

It is their work to maintain the public confidence and good will by the intelligent handling of their customers' business and to fit them for this the exchange has provided a course of lectures which covers the entire investment field.

In setting up the course of study the exchange has stressed the moral responsibility of the broker toward his client and the belief has been expressed that this responsibility can be discharged in a satisfactory manner only by trained men.

Customers' men have long been required to satisfy the management committee of the exchange regarding their knowledge of investments and their ability to handle the business of their clients. Added to this now is the expected attendance at the "institute," which provides instruction not only for the newcomers to the business but to the more seasoned customers' men.

The classes were begun in 1937 and the lectures were given by the members of Toronto brokerage houses. The course for new men in the fall of 1938 included such subjects as bylaws, rules and regulations of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Ontario Securities Act and regulations, statistical work of the exchange, methods of compiling stock indices, and trading floor practice.

Other Courses Given

A second course was offered for experienced men with lectures dealing with the improvement of clearing house and trading floor practice. In a third course market trends and the economic factors behind them were discussed. Groups of Canadian industrial stock were studied and the influence of trade prospects and financial conditions upon the market was examined. A characteristic market movement was followed through and discussed.

Other courses dealt with mining and the distribution and production of oil.

One of the valuable products of the "institute" has been the relationship which has been built up between brokers and their employees, who have been given an opportunity to inquire and probe into knotty problems in their work with the aid of senior officers in their own and other firms.

Exchange Shows Net Loss of $1,548,417

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange and its affiliated companies, suffered a net loss for 1938 of $1,548,417, exclusive of $332,000 in initiation fees, its annual financial report disclosed.

This compared with a net loss in 1937 of $140,476.73.

The report states that adjustment of building valuation and reserves thereupon reduced the members' equity representing the interest in the exchange of all members by $546,394. Total income was less than that of 1937 by $1,829,000, the outstanding decrease being in stock clearing corporation charges of $622,000 and in listing fees of $955,000. This was accounted for by a falling off in business.

Expenses for the year were reduced $420,000 under the 1937 figure.

Power Production Up 9.2 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electric power in the United States during the week ended January 28 moved up against seasonal expectations although output leveled off from the new year surge forward.

The latest total of 2,292,594,000 kilowatthours was .1 of 1 per cent above 2,289,659,000 in the preceding week and 9.2 per cent above 2,098,968,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported by the institute as follows: New England 14.9, Middle Atlantic 9, Central Industrial 11.9, West Central .8 of 1, Southern States 5.9, Rocky Mountain 3.3, Pacific Coast 7.7.

Canadian Income Revenue Up

OTTAWA (CP)—Income-tax revenue during January was $4,724,432, compared with $5,804,765 in January, 1938, it was announced. For the 10 months ended Jan. 31 it was $133,921,858, compared with $113,195,598 in the like period a year before, an increase of $20,726,260.

Marketing Expert

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Dr. Edwin W. Gaumnitz

Named Director of Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of U. S. Department of Agriculture, succeeding F. R. Wilcox.

RFC $300,000,000 7/8 P. C. Issue Is 'Complete Success'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the offering of $300,000,000 worth of ⅞ of one per cent three-year Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes was a "complete success."

The RFC will use the $300,000,000 to reduce its debt to the Treasury, which is now $693,000,000.

The notes were offered for subscription at 100¼ and accrued interest, and bear interest at the annual rate of ⅞ per cent from Feb. 15, 1939. They are to mature on Jan. 15, 1942, and will not be subject to call before that date.

The notes will be issued in bearer form in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. They will be known as ⅞ per cent notes of Series B.

Principal and interest will be guaranteed by the United States Government and will be exempt from all taxation except surtaxes, estate, inheritance and gift taxes.

Would Create Banks To Supply Credit To Small Businessmen

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida has asked Congress to create five industrial banks as a source of easier credit for private business.

Similar to a bill he introduced last year, it would provide a capital stock of $100,000,000 for each of the five. As things now stand, Mr. Pepper said, small businessmen cannot expect credit from private banks.

Rural Retail Sales Up 2.5 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for December increased about 2.5 per cent over the like month the year before.

Du Pont Earnings In '38 Equal $3.79 Share; $7.29 in '37

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reported consolidated net income for 1938 of $90,190,827 after charges compared with $88,931,943 in 1937.

Latest earnings were equivalent to $3.79 a common share after preferred and debenture stock dividends, and after inclusion of equity in profits of controlled companies not wholly owned. The comparable 1937 figure was $7.29 a common share.

Operating revenues of company and subsidiaries, including sales to customers, were about $235,000,000, approximately 17 per cent less than in 1937. The average sale prices were reported near the low for the last 10 years and about 31 per cent below the 1928 average.

The company expended $21,000,000 in 1938 for plant extension and betterment, and Lammot du Pont, President, said proportionate expenditures for construction are contemplated for 1939. These plans include a plant at Seaford, Del., to produce a synthetic textile yarn product, and facilities at Belle, W. Va., to produce intermediate materials for the product.

At the end of 1938, the company employed 47,000 workers—including 2,300 engaged in construction—with an annual pay roll of $90,700,000.

During 1938, the number of individual stockholders increased 4.6 per cent, rising from 73,154 in 1937 to 76,535.

N. Y. State Notes Sell at Low Rate

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine announced sale of 100,000,000 short-term tax anticipation notes at an annual interest rate of 20-100ths of one per cent, the lowest rate, he said, at which he has borrowed money in the open market for the State.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Ontario Minerals—In 1938, Ontario maintained its position as the premier mineral-producing province of Canada, with an estimated value for all minerals extracted during the year of $221,316,225, a decrease of only 3.85 per cent from the 1937 total of $230,173,459. The gold mines accounted for $101,231,425, or 45.74 per cent of the whole. 11 new mines coming into operation during the year to boost the output value about $11,000,000 above that of 1937.

Auto Production—It is estimated in Canada that the motorcar production in the Provinces for 1938 was about 165,000 units, one third of which was exported. While this production showed a reduction of 20 per cent from that of 1937, it will slightly exceed the 1936 figure. Sales of motorcars in Ontario were reduced by 17 per cent for the year, or somewhat less than the Dominion's recession as a whole.

Quebec Minerals—Quebec's production of gold and silver increased greatly during the first 11 months of 1938 as compared with the like period of 1937. During the period under review, gold production amounted to 792,466 ounces as compared with 642,165 ounces during the first 11 months of 1937. Silver production amounted to 1,076,380 ounces during the first 11 months of 1938 as compared with 812,372 ounces in 1937.

Radio Sales—Canadian radio sales to dealers in November, 1938, numbered 28,908 with a list value of $2,277,526 as compared with 38,518 units valued at $2,922,740 in October and 25,903 units valued at $2,375,286 in November, 1937. Projected production, Dec. 1 to Feb. 28, 1939, is scheduled at 17,778 units, including 12,104 alternating current chassis, 4,432 battery sets and 1,242 automobile sets.

Ruling on Souvenirs—In an endeavor to encourage the domestic manufacture and sale in Canada of souvenirs in connection with the visit of the Royal family in that country next spring, the Canadian Government has announced that it will collect duty at an advance of 100 per cent over the invoice value on all goods of this nature imported from non-Empire countries. In addition to the regular duty on the advanced value, there will also be imposed a dumping duty amounting to 100 per cent of the selling price.

Canned Fish—The Canadian salmon pack for the season up to Nov. 11, 1938, showed an increase of 14 per cent over the preceding year. On that date the pack was 1,696,154 cases as compared with 1,489,839 cases on the same date in 1937. Statistics show that there is a material decrease in the pack of pink salmon, the catch being 398,847 cases of 48 pounds each compared with 573,835 cases last year, a reduction of 174,988 cases. On the other hand, the sockeye variety pack totaled 439,698 cases, compared with 321,065 cases in the last year.

Quebec Crops—With the exception of wheat and buckwheat, all of the agricultural crops in Quebec during 1938 showed increases in value as compared with 1937. The total value of the oats crop was stated to be $24,290,000 as compared with $22,023,000 in 1937. The barley crop was valued at $2,997,000 in 1938 compared with $2,975,000 last year. The rye crop was placed at $103,000 compared with $102,000 in 1937. The value of the potato crop in Quebec was $8,716,000 compared with $8,032,000 in 1937. The hay and clover crop was valued at $39,043,000 compared with $36,756,000 in 1937.

Coal Imports—The United States supplies practically all of Canada's imports of bituminous coal, and these imports have increased in value from $14,500,000 to $16,400,000 and to $19,900,000 in the three fiscal years ended March 31, 1936, 1937, and 1938. Bituminous coal imported from the United States up to Jan. 1, 1939, was dutiable at 75 cents per ton. In the new trade agreement with Canada this rate of duty on bituminous coal is bound against increase.

Salt Production—Canadian salt production during 1937 totaled 458,957 short tons, valued at $1,799,465, an increase of 17.3 per cent over the preceding year. Imports of sale into Canada were valued at $466,190 and exports at $61,722. Salt used by primary producers for the manufacture of chemicals totaled 205,149 tons against 165,882 tons in the preceding year. Fish canning and curing factories are heavy users of salt as well as pulp and paper mills.

Tobacco Acreage—The area planted to all types of tobacco in southwestern Ontario during the year 1938 is officially estimated at about 73,000 acres, an increase of 28 per cent compared with 1937 and the largest acreage planted to tobacco in the history of the Province. Production of all types of tobacco in southwestern Ontario for the year is estimated at 74,000,000 pounds, an increase of 19 per cent over the 62,400,000 pounds produced in 1937, and more than double the production in 1936.

Your Income Tax

No. 8

Exemptions allowed couples married During Taxable Year

Taxpayers should note that under the Revenue Act of 1938 the credit for dependents as well as the personal exemption is required to be prorated where a change of status occurs during the taxable year, and that these credits are allowable not only for the purpose of computing the normal tax but also the surtax. A fractional part of a month is to be disregarded unless it amounts to more than half a month, in which case it is considered a month.

For example, a single man and a single woman who were married on July 20, 1938, and were living together in the last day of the taxable year, may file a joint return. If they file their return or returns on the basis of the calendar year, they would be entitled to a personal exemption of $2,208.34, which is seven-twelfths of $1,000 for the husband while single, plus seven-twelfths of $1,000 for the wife while single, plus five-twelfths of $2,500 for the period during which they were married. If separate returns are filed, each is entitled to a personal exemption of $1,104.17, which is seven-twelfths of $1,000, plus one half of five-twelfths of $2,500. If during the year 1938 the husband or the wife had the status of the head of a family prior to their marriage, he or she would be entitled to his or her prorata share of the personal exemption of $2,500 allowed the head of a family for the period prior to their marriage instead of merely that allowed a single person. However, for the period of their marriage any exemption to which either might be entitled as the head of a family would be merged in the joint personal exemption for that period. The joint personal exemption allowable in the case of a couple who were married and living together during the entire year may not exceed $2,500.

If a child under 18 years of age and dependent on the parent for support reaches the age of 18 years during the taxable year, the credit of $400 for a dependent is required to be prorated in the same manner as the personal exemption. For example, should the child's eighteenth birthday fall on June 30, the parent would be entitled to claim $200 credit for the dependent child—that is, one-half of $400. The same rule applies to other dependents where a change of status occurs during the taxable year.

President Would End Rate Differentials

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt reiterated at a press conference that he favored removing sectional differentials in freight rates.

His statement was prompted by a remark that some Senators and Representatives had started a movement to lift what they term rate discriminations against the South.

The President said he had always been much in favor of eliminating such discriminations, but added he could not go into detail because he did not know enough about them.

Asked whether he would support legislation on that point, he said it would depend on whether it carried out the objective.

Federal Home Loan Banks' '38 Dividends $2,405,622

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that the 12 Federal Home Loan banks declared dividends totaling $2,405,622 in 1938.

The banks advanced $81,958,343 to their member institutions, and repayments amounted to $83,210,533. The banks' outstanding advances to members at the end of the year were $198,842,438.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK

1864—75 YEARS OF SERVICE—1939

165 Dudley Street, Roxbury

INTEREST BEGINS FEBRUARY 15

Deposits received by mail.

Courtesy Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce

WHEN snow and cold reign in the north is the time the southlands are at their best. Sunny skies, warm breezes, and a host of outdoor pleasures await you there.

Why not enjoy a winter vacation? Go south. Let Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor help you decide where to go and how to get there.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 600,000
Previous day 1,040,810
1939 volume to date 70,136,250
1938 volume to date 27,706,843

Leading Issues Yield Fractions To Over a Point

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—While selling in today's stock market was termed "unimportant," there was enough of it to chip down leaders fractions to more than a point.

The ticker tape was frequently at a standstill in the apathetic session, with transfers at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares. A little support came in now and then, but it had only temporary buoying effect. Near the final hour prices were around the lows of the day.

Brokers attributed the indifferent performance partly to yesterday's failure of the market to follow through on the utility upsurge which came in the wake of the accord announced between the Commonwealth & Southern and the TVA.

In addition, those traders who occasionally suffer from foreign tremors seemed inclined to stand aside and await a possible new European lineup resulting from the imminent conclusion of the Spanish civil war.

Business news was moderately cheerful, but even heartening developments in this field were virtually ignored by speculative forces.

Among stocks in arrears most of the time were Consolidated Edison, North American, Commonwealth & Southern common and preferred, American Water Works, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Sperry, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Johns-Manville, Phelps Dodge, and U. S. Rubber.

Sears Roebuck, Glenn Martin, Cerro de Pasco, Chesapeake & Ohio, and International Telephone were resistant.

Modest setbacks in the curb were registered for American Gas, Lockheed, Bell Aircraft, American Cyanamid "B" and American Light.

Bond List Retreats

Profit selling in utility loans and a sharp dip in some secondary rails put a large part of the bond list in retreat in the late trading today.

In the first hour some of the power company issues pushed ahead to new peaks on a carryover of the buying inspired yesterday by conclusion of the TVA-Tennessee Electric Power deal.

Near the final hour loans in the minus column by fractions to around 2 points included New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, alworth 4s, and St. Paul 5s.

In most cases utilities gave up their early gains, but found support around the previous day's final levels. Up a little were bonds of International Telephone, Santa Fe, and Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement.

U. S. Governments followed an uneven course with trading at low ebb. A few Treasuries moved up 1-32 to 3-32ds, while those in the loss column were down to 4-32ds. Foreign loans also were irregular. Italian and Japanese obligations lost ground.

Wheat Prices Show Fractional Losses

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Mild liquidation developed in the wheat pit today and prices declined major fractions to the lowest levels since last December.

Resting orders and some buying attributed to mills were encountered on the decline, however, and near the close prices were minor fractions within yesterday's finish.

B. W. Snow, crop expert, said the heavy increase in world surplus stocks has been the fundamental factor in the low range of wheat prices during the current crop season. World carryover on June 30 now is estimated at a possible 1,230,000,000 bushels against 595,000,000 a year ago. Present new crop prospects for northern hemisphere surplus producing countries, Snow said, suggests a probable shrinkage, "possibly a serious one" in comparison with heavy yields last year.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅜ down, May and July 68⅛-68; corn unchanged to ¼ down, May 49½-⅝, July 50¾; oats unchanged to ⅛ lower, May 28¼; soy beans ¾-⅞ higher, May 80⅜; rye ⅝-⅝ lower, May 45⅛; lard 5 to 8 cents lower, May 6.47, July 6.65, Sept. 6.80.

Swiss Franc Hits New Top for Year

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—In a brisk rally the Swiss franc set up a new top mark for the year in today's foreign exchange dealings.

Banking quarters said they had received reports Swiss banks had sold dollars to buy the Swiss currency, thus bringing home recently errant capital. The Swiss money was up .07½ of a cent in terms of the dollar to 22.67½ cents.

Sterling advanced 5-16 of a cent to $4.68 13-16 and the French franc .00 3-16 of a cent to 2.64 13-16 cents. The belga was narrowly higher and the guilder off slightly at 53.94 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading in the stock market today was less active but prices held steady. Disappointing employment figures caused industrials to ease slightly. Brewery shares moved higher and British funds were firm on continued investment buying. Foreign bonds advanced and rails were quietly firm. Trans-Atlantics, oils and rubbers moved evenly.

Paris: The bourse closed with a weak tone today. Rentes lost 15 to 150 centimes and bank of France was off 115 francs. Suez Canal and Royal Dutch were both more than 100 francs down.

Liverpool: Final cotton prices today were off 3 to 4 points. After early steadiness, the market declined on Bombay and Alexandria selling.

Wheat futures ended ⅝d lower to ¼d higher. Nearby positions were sold, reflecting freer Australian offerings against limited demand. Adverse crop reports from sections of Europe supplied the main prop for distant months.

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Odd Lots—Inactive Stocks

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35½	35½	Abr & Straus (2e)	10 35½	35½	35½	Feb 3
68½	67	Ala & Vicks (6)‖	50 68	68	68	Oct 22
125	95	Albany & Susq (9a)‖	20 125	125	125	Dec 7
60	52	Alleg & West (6)	50 52	52	52	Jan 29
131½	130	Am Bank N pf (3)	10 130	130	130	Jan 28
20	13½	Am Br Sh pf (5¼)	10 56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
65	62	Am Coal ‖	50 15	15	15	Nov 17
177	177	Am Crya S 6% pf (6)	40 177	177	177	Jan 22
26	23	Am News (¼g)	20 23¼	23	23	Feb 3
162	160	Am Rad & S pf (7)	20 160	160	160	Jan 14
33¾	29	Am Ship Bldg (2)	20 30¾	30¾	30¾	Feb 4
151½	150	Am Snuff pf (6)	10 150	150	150	Feb 6
114	111	Anchor H Gl pf (6½)‖	10 113	113	113	Feb 6
121¼	121¼	Arch-D-M pf (7)	10 121¼	121¼	121¼	Jan 4
94	90	Artloom pf (7)	10 75	73	73	Jan 23
91	90¼	Assoc Inv pf ww (5)	80 90¼	90	90½	Jan 31
127	122	Assoc Inv pf xw (5)	10 90¼	90¼	90¼	Jan 19
30½	23	Atlas Pow pf (5)	20 125¾	125¼	125¾	Feb 6
87½	80	Atlas Tack pf A	10 22	22	22	Jan 24
31	30¼	Bangor & Ar pf (5)	70 80	78½	78½	—1½
114¾	114	Barker pf (2¾)	10 31	31	31	Feb 2
30¼	25	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	20 114	114	114	Jan 26
20½	19¾	Beech Creek RR (2)‖	10 29½	29½	29½	Dec 1
43½	43½	Bloomin'dale (.18¾g)	30 19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 21
109	104	Bon Ami A (4a)	20 43½	43½	43½	Jan 23
55	51	Bon Ami B (2½a)	80 107½	107½	107½	Feb 6
98	98	Bucy-Erie 7% pf (7)	10 54	54	54	
125¼	42¾	Budd Mfg pf	10 98	98	98	Feb 2
44¼	44	Bush Term Bl pf et	40 105¾	105¾	105¾	—¼
42¼	40¾	Capital Ad pf A (3)	10 44	44	44	Jan 7
84½	83	Caro C & O	90 41	41	41	
122	116	Case (JI) pf (7)	10 83	83	83	Feb 3
70	66¾	Celotex Corp pf (5)	30 121¼	121¼	121¼	Feb 6
111	110	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	30 68	68	68	—¼
101	88	Century Rib pf (7)	10 110	110	110	
101½	97½	Cert-teed 6% pf	10 88	88	88	Feb 4
33	30	Champ P & P pf (6)	120 100½	100	100½	+ ½
83	82	Chile Copr (2¾e)	10 23	23	23	Feb 3
79	54	City Invest (1e)‖	10 58	58	58	Jan 7
42	42	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	20 42	42	42	Jan 3
77	74¾	Clev & Pitts (3½)‖	70 77	77	77	Feb 6
114½	111	Clev El Illum pf(4½)‖	60 114½	114½	114½	
150	150	CCC & St L pf (5)	10 150	150	150	Mar28
69	69	Clett Peabdy pf (7)	10 69	69	69	Feb 4
106	106	Coca-Cola I (7.77e)‖	10 974	974	975	May 5
20	20	Colonial Beacon ‖	20 104½	104½	104¾	— ¼
7	5	Col & South	10 25	25	25	Dec 16
9½	6½	Col & South 1 pf	30 6	6	6	
7½	3¼	Col & South 2 pf	30 7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
79	62½	Col G&E 5% pf B (5)	70 81½	80½	81	+3

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stocks; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (x) without warrants; (z) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cloth Prices Ease As Trading Volume Drops Off Sharply

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 7—Hesitation again took possession of primary cotton gray goods buyers during the past week and trading dropped off sharply in volume in many coarse goods lines. Certain large buyers who had been trying for some time to shade prices on standard print cloths succeeded in getting a few mills to accept round lot orders an eighth of a cent a yard under previous sales levels. There were enough mills willing to take business to establish the trading level definitely at 6 cents for 39 inch, 4-yard, 80 squares, at 5 cents for 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s and at 4¼ cents for 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s.

Trading at these levels included deliveries during February for the most part, but a few accepted February-March shipments. The 38½-inch, 6.25-yard, 60x48s moved at 3⅝ cents and the 8.20-yard, 44x40s at 3¼ to 3 11-16 cents.

Sales Below Production

Sales for the week in this division fell far short of equaling the week's output from the looms, and many estimated them to be 25 to 30 per cent of production. Wide print cloths were wanted in the 45 and 44 inch widths at full mill prices, but most plants were sold up and could offer no deliveries before April.

Sheetings were slow though prices did not change, but on osnaburgs a good demand was reported for fancies suitable for sportswear and for drapery fabrics. Osnaburg prices were slightly stronger on the higher quality specialty goods.

Large trading in combed voiles was reported, the 39-inch slack twist at 5 cents being harder to find for quick delivery than the 40-inch, 60x52s at 5⅛ cents.

Widening of Discounts

One feature of the finished goods market was the widening of the discounts on certain branded lines of sheetings and also on some privately labeled lines of unbranded goods. This amounted to a reduction of about 7½ per cent, a movement that was led by Cannon and Pepperell.

Curtailment in many of the print cloth mills later in the spring is looked for unless present prices improve substantially, as many of the large producers have already let it be known they do not propose to continue to operate machinery on the present unprofitable basis beyond what is required by present orders.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended Feb. 2 dropped to 255 from 301 in the preceding week and 274 in the comparable 1938 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	5¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	\ 10	6⅜	6¾	6¾	Feb 6
78	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	78	78	78	Feb 4
86	82¾	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	80	83¾	83½	83¾	Feb 4
54½	49	Corn Exchange (3)	80	52¼	52¼	52¾	+ ¼
91	85¾	Crown Zeller pf (5)	10	88⅛	88½	88½	Feb 6
6	4¾	Cuba R R pf	10	5	5	5	— ⅞
65⅛	59½	Cuban-Am S pf (2e)	20	59½	59½	59½	Feb 3
78	74¼	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	10	78	78	78	Feb 6
46	45	Cushman $8 pf	10	45	45	45	Jan 24
111	110	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	120	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ¼
32⅜	27	Devoe & Ray A	60	28⅝	28½	28½	
35¼	33	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	80	34	34	34	Feb 6
115	111½	Duplan Silk pf (8)	30	115	115	115	Jan 18
118	115¼	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	30	117¼	117¼	117¼	
181	175½	East Kodak pf (6)	10	181	181	181	Feb 1
111	110	Endicott-John pf (8)	60	110	110	110	
64	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)‖	60	64	64	64	Dec 30
2	½	Fairbanks Co §	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
86	81	Fairbanks Co pf	40	28⅝	28½	28½	— ¼
18¾	18¼	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	87	87	87	+1
108½	106	Filene's Sons (¼g)	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
90¾	80	Food Mach pf (4½)	40	105½	105½	105½	—1
55	45	Foster Wheeler pf	10	80	80	80	Jan 26
		Frank Simon pf	10	45	45	45	Jan 30
14	11¼	Gamewell Co (¾e)	40	13	13	13	+ ⅜
96½	95½	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	96	96	96	Feb 6
137½	134	Gen Baking pf (8)	30	137½	137	137½	Feb 6
130	125½	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	127½	127½	127½	Feb 6
45	39	Gen Gas & El cv pf	80	45	45	45	Feb 6
127	123½	Gen Mills pf (6)	40	123½	123½	123½	
107½	106½	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	20	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
90¼	90	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	30	90	90	90	Feb 4
32½	23¾	Gen Steel Cast pf	90	25	25	25	— ⅛
100	98	Gen Time pf (6) ‖	100	100	98½	100	Dec 23
72	70	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	72	72	72	Feb 4
75	75	Goth Silk pf (7)	10	77	77	77	+2
138	135¼	Gt West Sug pf (7)	120	136½	135¾	135¾	Feb 6
50	35	Green Bay pf(7½g)‖	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
40	35	Greene Can (3e)	10	35	35	35	Jan 21
18½	15	Guantan Sugar pf	20	17½	17½	17½	—1
32¾	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jan 24
102	100	Hamil Watch pf (6)	50	102	101¼	101¼	Jan 26
100½	100	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	20	100½	100½	100½	Feb 1
138½	138	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	138	138	138	Feb 1
75	71	Hat Corp Am pf(6½)	10	75	75	75	
160	159	Helme (GW) pf (7)	10	160	160	160	Feb 3
135¼	133	Hercules Pow pf (6)	131	133½	133	133	— ½
110	107½	Holland Fur pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	Jan 27
104½	104½	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jan 12
44½	41	Ill Central LL (4)	90	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
150	150	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	150	150	150	Jan 10
93	91½	Interch Corp pf (6)	80	92¾	92	92½	— ⅝
4	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	250	4	3¾	4	Feb 6
45½	39½	Int Ry C Am (1¾k)	30	43½	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
80	77½	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	140	80	79¾	80	Feb 3
124	120	Island Creek pf (6)	40	121½	121½	121½	Feb 2
132	128	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	128	128	128	Jan 26
121¾	117½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	117½	117½	117½	Jan 27
95	95	Keith-A O pf (8⅓e)	50	95	95	95	Jan 18
92	90	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	90	90	90	Feb 1
40	33	Kinney $8 pf	10	35¼	35¼	35¼	Jan 21
16	13⅛	Kinney $5 pf (1½e)	80	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Feb 6
23½	17¼	Laclede Gas	40	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
114½	112	Laclede Gas pf	70	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
107¼	105	Lehigh P C 4% pf(4)	10	114	114	114	Feb 1
153⅜	147½	Loose-W B 8% pf (5)	60	105½	105½	105½	
125½	124	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	90	153	153¼	152¼	Feb 1
16	13	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	125	124	124	Feb 2
7⅝	6	Manh Ry pf	40	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
168	164	Market St Ry pr pf	30	6½	6½	6½	Feb 6
99	92	Math Alk pf (7)	10	172	172	172	—4½
94	88	Maytag 1 pf (8)	50	99	99	99	Feb 4
70¾	69	McLellan pf (6)	80	94	94	94	Jan 25
28½	24⅝	Mead Corp pf (6)	60	34	25	34	Feb 6
16	13¼	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	10	14	13¾	14	Jan 31
111½	107⅝	Merch & M Tr (¾e)	20	14	13¾	14	Jan 31
111½	110	Mid Sti 1 pf (8)	60	28⅝	28½	28½	
	119	Minn-R pf B (4)	20	110½	110½	110½	Feb 6
	⅝	Minn StP&SSM LC	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 1
119¼	115½	Monsanto pf (4½)	10	117¼	117¼	117¼	
36	32	Morris&Essex (3⅝)	10	34	34	34	Feb 3
43¾	36	Mullins Mfg pf	40	39	38½	38¾	Feb 6
109	108	Murphy pf (8)	30	109	109	109	
25½	18½	Nash Chat & St L	20	20½	20½	20½	
117½	111	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	150	112	112	112	
112	109	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	80	111	111	111	—1
145	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	60	145	145	145	
110	108	Newb'ry 5% pf (5)	30	108	108	108	Jan 23
3½	3½	NY Dock	30	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
9	7	NY Dock pf	10	7½	7½	7½	Feb 2
114	111	NY & Harlem (5)	10	113	113	113	Jan 31
112	110	NY & Harl pf (5)‖	10	112	112	112	Aug'22
56	55	NY & Lack & W (5)	40	55½	55	55	Jan 30
88	78½	NY Shipbldg pf	70	79	79	79	Jan 28
110	106	Norf & West pf (4)	10	110	110	110	+1
84½	82	Northern Cent (4)	60	84½	84½	84½	+ ½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32½	30¼	Northwest Tel (3)	30	32½	32½	32½	Jan 20
39¾	35	Nor T & R pf (3½)	10	38½	38½	38½	Jan 23
106	104	Omnibus pf (8)	100	104	104	104	Jan 30
143	140	Otis Elev pf (6)	80	140½	140½	140½	Feb 2
45	40½	Outlet Co (3)	20	40½	40½	40½	Jan 24
114½	114¼	Outlet pf (7)	10	114¼	114¼	114¼	Jan 26
3⅞	3	Pac Coast	110	3⅝	3	3	Jan 23
16	12½	Pac Coast 1 pf	30	15	15	15	Feb 2
6	5	Pac Coast 2 pf	30	6½	5	5	Feb 2
124½	121	Pac Tel & Tel (6½e)	10	124	124	124	Feb 4
148¾	146	Pac T & T pf (6)	40	148¾	147	148¾	+2¾
102	100½	Paraffine pf (4)	10	100½	100½	100½	Feb 4
121	120½	Penn Gl S pf (7)‖	130	121	121	121	Dec 28
118¾	110	Peoples D pf (6½)‖	10	115¾	115¾	116¾	Dec 30
33½	24½	Pere Marq pf	10	25	25	25	Jan 27
38	28	Pere Marq pr pf	40	31	31	31	
1¾	1⅝	Phila Rap Tr	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3¾	3¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 26
50½	32	Phillips-Jones pf §	20	34	34	34	Dec 21
41	36	Phoenix H pf (3½)	50	41	40	40	Jan 28
44¼	39¾	Pirelli (3.894e)	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	Feb 3
90	90	Pitt & West Vá	10	12½	12½	12½	— ⅞
67	64	Pitt CC & St L (5)‖	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
166	162	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	66	66	66	Feb 6
169¾	166	Pitt Pt Wayne (7)	20	166	163	163	Feb 2
42	40	Pitt Steel pf B	20	169½	169½	169½	Jan 25
24¾	23	Pitt Steel 5% pf	60	41¼	40¾	40¾	Jan 21
36½	30	Pitt Steel pr pf	20	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 13
12	3¼	Pitt Term Coal pf §	20	32	32	32	Feb 3
118	116	Procter & G pf (5)	50	3¾	3¾	3⅝	Dec 2
118½	150	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	118¼	118¼	118½	+1⅛
11½	9	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	50	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 2
38	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅜
66	64	Rens & Saratoga (8)	60	65	65	65	Jan 31
77	74	Rey Cop & B pf	40	77	77	77	Jan 23
54	50½	Rey C&B 5¼% pf	80	54	54	54	Jan 31
58	55	Reynolds Tob (½g)	40	55	55	55	—1
110¼	104½	Safeway 7% pf (7)	90	109¼	109¼	109½	+ ¼
106	96	Safeway 5% pf (6)	10	106	106	106	
97	82½	Safeway 5% pf (6)	60	96	96	96	— ⅛
3¾	3	St L Southwest	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 3
7¼	3⅞	St L Southwest pf §	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 23
114½	113	Scott Paper pf (4½)	10	114½	114½	114½	Feb 4
36	28	Sheaffer Pen (1¾g)	80	36	34½	36	Feb 6
100	80	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	10	86	86	86	Feb 4
103	100	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	40	103	103	103	Feb 6
141	132	So P R Sug pf (8)	10	140	140	140	Feb 6
1937	Sale	Spalding 1 pf	1	43	40	43	+6
45	42¾	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	20	45	45	45	Nov 30
70½	62¼	Spiegel pf (4½)	190	66	64½	66	+1⅝
127½	120½	Stn Oil pf (6)	50	121½	121	121	Jan 28
42½	42½	Talcott pfc pf (2¾)	50	42½	42½	42½	Jan 24
40	37½	The Fair pf	30	37½	37½	37½	Feb 1
21	16	Thermoid pf	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
30	25	Twin City R T pf	130	24	23	24	
113¼	113¼	United Bisc pf (7)	30	113¼	113¼	113¼	Jan 23
72	65	United Dye pf (7)	30	71	67	67	Feb 6
7½	5½	U S Distributing pf	20	6	6	6	Jan 28
175	173	U S Gypsum pf (7)	80	177	177	177	+4
48¾	44	U S Tobacco pf (8⅓)	20	48¾	48¾	48¾	Feb 4
161	157	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	60	161	160	160	
68½	50	Univ Pictures 1 pf	50	60½	60	60½	+ ½
19¼	18	Vadsco Sales pf	10	18½	18½	18½	Feb 2
114¾	113	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	113	113	113	Feb 6
57	40	Vick Shr & P ($8)‖	10	57	57	57	Dec 28
1937	Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
116	114	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	20	115½	115½	115½	Feb 6
3⅜	1¾	Va Iron C & C	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 4
8	6⅞	Va Iron C & C pf	10	7	7	7	Jan 26
72	67½	Vulcan Detin (4½e)	10	72	72	72	Feb 3
119½	116¼	Vulcan pf (7) ‖	50	119½	119½	119½	Oct 26
2	1¾	Wabash pf B	60	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 26
42¼	36	Warner Bros Pict pf	10	36	36	36	Feb 3
8	6¼	Warren Bros 1 pf §	30	8½	8½	8½	Dec 16
80	80	Webster E pf §	80	80	80	80	Jul 9
1¼	1	Wells Fargo	30	1	1	1	Feb 1
92½	89	West Penn El A (7)	40	92	91½	92	+ ½
107	103¾	West P E 7% pf (7)	250	103¾	101	103¾	— ⅛
97	89	West P E 6% pf (6)	60	94½	94	94½	+1
123½	120¼	West P P 7% pf (7)	40	123¼	123¼	123½	+ ¼
118½	114½	West P P 6% pf (6)	10	116	116	116	+ ¼
140	130	West E & M pf(3½e)	30	136	136	136	
37½	37½	Weston El Inst A (3)	100	37½	37½	37½	Feb 2
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	10	60	60	60	Jan 23
90	85	W & L E pf (5½k)‖	10	73¾	73½	73½	Dec 28
108½	107	Wisc El Pow pf (6)	40	107	107	107	Jan 19
68	60	Worth P & M pf A	20	60	60	60	Jan 31
120	101¾	Worth P & M pf B (1)	10	65	65	65	Jan 18
109½	105	Wright Aero (2e)	30	109	108	108	Feb 7
		Yellow Tr 7% pf (7)	110	109½	109	109	+1½

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (kw) without warrants; (r) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 3¾s 43-40 June	104.30	104.28	104.26
2 2¾s 41	107.1	107.1	107.1
8 3½s 46-43	109.31	109.30	109.30
4 3½s 46-44	110.3	110.2	110.3
21 4s 54-44	114.22	114.21	114.21
20 2½s 45	106.29	106.26	106.26
10 2s 47	102.14	102.14	102.14
2 2¾s 51-48	106.1	106.1	106.1
2 2¾s 52-49 reg	103.3	103	103.2
5 2½s 52-50	103.3	103.3	103.3
6 2¾s 54-51	104.22	104.20	104.22
4 2½s 60-55	108.2	104.31	104.31
1 2¾s 59-56	103.30	103.30	103.30
6 2½s 65-60	103.12	103.12	103.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

18 2¾s 63-58	103.12	103.11	103.11
4 3s 47-42	106	106	106

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¾s 49-39	102.16	102.10	102.10
1 2¼s 44-42	104.11	104.11	104.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11 Alleghany cv 5s 44	78⅛	78	78
11 Alleghany cv 5s 49	65	65	65
4 Alleghany 5s 50 ct	32½	32	33
6 Allegh Val 4s 42	105⅛	105¼	106¼
19 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	109¾	109½	109½
24 Am & For P5s 2030	59⅝	54⅝	54⅝
2 AmIGChem cv 5½s 49	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Am Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
12 Am T&T 5½s 43	113	112	112
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
18 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	105⅛	105	105
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	108⅝	108⅝	106½
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	38	38	36
1 Ahk&MRyB&T5s'64	88	88	88
3 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98	98
5 Arm Del 4s '58	98⅝	98	98
18 AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	108	108¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95	89½	89	89
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95	90	90	90
26 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102	101¾	101¾
20 AT&SF 4½s 'C-A '62	109	109	109
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39	38½	38½
11 Atl Refini 3s '53	104½	104⅝	104⅝
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	20¾	20½	20½
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	51½	51	51
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	51	51	51
20 B&O rfg 5s '95	20¼	20	20
9 B&O 5s '96F	20	19½	19½
1 B&O 5s '96 F ct	20	19¼	19¼
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	19½	19½	19½
2 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	20	20	20
26 B&O cv 4½s '60	19⅝	19¾	19¾
6 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12¾	12½	12½
15 B&O 4s '48	12	11½	12
11 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	51¾	51½	51½
5 B&O 5s 'SW '50 ct	48	47½	48
6 B&O 4s T C '59	35½	35½	35½
4 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	39½	40	40
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	105	105	105
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	111	111	111
1 Beth Stl 23/4s '66	107⅜	107½	107½
13 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	102½	102½	102½
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	100	99¾	100
2 Bost&Me4¾s JJ'61	28½	28½	28¼
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	27¼	27	27¼
10 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	29	29	29
9 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	8	8	8
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	72	71½	71½
36 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	108	108	108
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	77½	77½	77½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	97½	97½	97½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	28	28	28
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	95½	95½	93½
3 Can Sou 5s '62	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '75	119	118¾	118¾
2 Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
3 Can Pac 5s '44	111	111	113
1 Can Pac 5s '54	100	99¾	100
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	82	81¼	81¼
Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9½	9½	9½
11 Cen Ill 4s & G 5s '51	103¾	103½	103½
8 Cen New Eng 4s '61	32½	32½	32½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	56	56	56
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73	73	73
5 Ches R R N J 5s '97	72	72	— ⅛
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	24¼	24¼	24½
2 ChampinP&P 4½s '50	115	115	115
8 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅝	98½	98½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	116½	116½	116½
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 CB&Q 4s ill '49	98½	98⅜	98⅜
5 CB&Q 3½s III '49	103	103	103
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	98¾	98½	98½
13 Chic Ind & West 4s '59	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	21½	21½	21½
5 Chi I & L 6s '47	5½	5½	5½
45 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	9¼	9½	9½
7 CM&SP 4½s '89C	23¾	23¾	23¾
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26⅝	26⅝	26½
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	26½	26	26
14 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 C R I & P rfg 4'34	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	7¾	7¾	7¾
	54¾	54¾	54¾

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	109	109	109
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
1 Ch Un Sta 2½s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8 Ch & W Ind 4s '62	91½	91	91½
3 Childs Co 5s '43	77½	77½	77½
2 Cinn Gas & El 3½s '56	109½	109½	109½
14 CCC&StL 4½s '77	87⅝	86⅝	87⅛
1 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '80	108½	108½	108½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3½s '65	111	111	111
10 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78⅝	78½	78½
1 Col F & I 5s '70	80	80	80
2 Col & So 4½s '80	63½	62½	63½
16 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
18 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¼	101¼	101¼
102 Colmbia G 5s 1941	101¼	101¼	101½
2 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '66	108	107½	107½
10 Com'l Cred 3½s '42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	107	107	107
131 Comwith Ed 3½s '58	111¾	110¾	110½
3 Comwith Ed 3s '51	107¼	107	107½
2 Somwith Ed 3¼s '58	109½	109½	109½
39 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106⅝	106¾
9 Con Edis 3½s'58	105⅝	105⅛	105⅜
24 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104	103½	103⅝
3 Connol'n Coal 5s'66	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s'65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
31 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 ConsumPow 3½s'67	108⅝	108½	108½
1 Consum Pow 3½s'65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Connecticut Ry 5s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Continent Oil 3¾s'48	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
1 Crane Co 3½s'51	105	105	105
1 Crown Cork 4s'50	106⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Cuba RR 7½s'46	42	42	42
2 D&RF 4s'36	109½	109½	109½
5 D&RGW 5s'55 Aod	12¾	12¼	12¼
2 D&RG West 5s'78	4½	4¼	4¾
5 Det Ed 4½s'61	77½	77½	78
20 Det Ed 4s '65	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Det T Tun 4½s'61	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Duquesne L& 3½s'65	99	99	99
2 E Ten V&G cn5s'56	111	110¾	110¾
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	86	86	86
20 Erie rfg 5s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
25 Erie rfg 5s '75	11½	11½

U.S. Mercy Bomber Greeted by Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — The United States super-bomber B-15 arrived here Feb. 6 with 3,300 pounds of medical supplies sent by the American Red Cross for victims of southern Chile's Jan. 24 earthquake.

The plane, which left Langley Field, Va., Saturday, stopped en route at Panama and Lima, Peru. The craft was under command of Lieut. Caleb Haynes.

The "Workmen's Insurance" branch of the Chilean Government will finance education of all injured, minors and orphans of the quake zone, provide for all girls under 20 and for earthquake widows.

Brings Americas Closer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Chile, said Feb. 6 that relief rushed to the earthquake-stricken South American country was a demonstration of the "fine spirit of solidarity" in the Americas.

Ontario Awards Prizes in Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ontario—The Hanna Shield, presented for the best production in the festival of the Western Ontario Drama League, was awarded to the Windsor Theater Guild, for their production, "Night Must Fall," the play by Emlyn Williams, the recent four-day festival here. The Hanna Shield carries right of entree in the Dominion drama festival, scheduled this year for the week of April 10 at the Grand Theater, London.

Winning the Fuller Shield as runner-up with Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound," the Hamilton Players' Guild repeated their 1938 performance.

Bernard Strong, as Rev. Mr. Luke, won the Jordan Memorial medal for the best performance of a man during the festival.

Mrs. Fred Jones of the London Little Theater was awarded the Brickenden medal for the best performance given by a woman during the festival.

The Jamieson Shield was awarded to the London Little Theater for the group presenting the Canadian play obtaining the highest number of marks in the preliminary performances of the festival. The prize of $50 given by the League executive for the best play, judged as a dramatic composition and written by a person residing in western Ontario, was awarded to Mrs. Richard Smith, of London, with "Here Will I Nest."

Corrigan Finds Money Flies 'Wrong Way,' Too

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Douglas Corrigan said Feb. 6 there was something else wrong with his flying experiences.

The Los Angeles aviator who landed in Ireland after signing up for a Los Angeles flight, had this advice to give: "Don't believe people who say all you've got to do is fly across an ocean and everybody pours money in your lap."

Mr. Corrigan explained that cash dividends from being a public hero were "not quite what I expected," but, he added, "I'm not kicking."

General Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hrs. ride from San Francisco.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS, I will send you actual sample Stay-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. R-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

MAKE liberal commissions weekly; chance to get free dresses, too; show friends famous Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, etc.; no canvassing; full or spare time; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, INC. Dept. 765, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Beautiful residential corner, 200 ft. x 200 ft., in restricted country club section; owner happy to answer all inquiries. P. O. Box 162, Hollywood, Calif.

WANTED TO BUY

HAVE you any old glass you would like to sell for cash? If so, kindly send exact description and your price; we will mail you check immediately if interested. ALICE BEST ROGERS, Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes. Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

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CHAIRS — FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 7623. Pettingill & Pear 373 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COATRACKS — SELL, RENT. CAPitol 2622. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 17 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS — Finest quality furs, custom made and ready-to-wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. Phone Penna. 6-2270

HELP WANTED—COUPLES

COOK-MAID, BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR: Christian Scientists preferred; 3 adults; laundry; near Ridgefield, Conn.; $125 monthly; references. Write Box F-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

HOMES TO SHARE

WOMAN owning home in small country village in Vermont would like to contact several congenial women; retired teachers, widows, or elderly people with limited income and no real home; seeks those who would be interested in joining forces for economical, pleasant living in attractive setting. Address Mrs. M. C. Metcalfe, Box 253, Hillsdale N. J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse; storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1212.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office (three days until 2 p. m.; also evenings. Apply mornings. Tel. LO. 5-3664. WHITE, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; three days or mornings; reasonable. Write Box N-3, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 32nd St., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—"Holly Inn," 18 miles to Charleston; small, homelike; heart flowers and pines; ideal climate; golf, tennis, riding, hunting; reasonable; tourists welcome. Gertrude Harper.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

ROSE L. BINGHAM, Public Accountant, 600 West 115th St., N. Y. City. Cathedral 8-8187. Audits, Income Taxes, Books Kept for Concerns and Individuals. Specialist in Church Accounting. Let me assist you by caring for your Personal Finances and Household Accounts, weekly or monthly basis.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
Office of the
Board of Election Commissioners
City Hall Annex, Boston, Mass.
February 6, 1939.

We hereby certify, as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated for Councillor in Ward 6 and to be voted for in such ward at the City of Boston on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1939.

FOR COUNCILLOR
(To Fill Vacancy—Unexpired Term)
Vote for ONE

WARD 6

GEORGE F. McMAHON	5 Clifton Street
EDWARD MALOOF	10 East Brookline Street
ALBERT GARDNER	293 Eustis Street
JOHN J. O'BRIEN	28 Sharon Street
JOHN F. DONAHUE	108 Zeigler Street
MICHAEL JOSEPH MANNING	36 Batchelder Street
WILLIAM F. HURLEY	61 Magazine Street
THOMAS W. HOWIE	11 Blue Hill Avenue
PAUL J. LAWRENCE	191 Eustis Street
GARRETT J. MANNING	306 Dudley Street

Mark a cross in the square at right of name and residence.
The polling places will be the same as those used at the last State Election.

William A. Motley, Jr.	Board
Frederic E. Dowling	of
Francis P. McKinney	Election
Hilda Hedstrom Quirk	Commissioners.

RADIOS FOR SALE

O. E. 10-TUBE all-wave automatic tuning console radio with Wilcox-Gay Record Player; used 4 mos.; very reasonable. F. C. VOGEL, Newton North 1419-W (Newton, Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Furnished or apartments near church; centrally located; reasonable. 1132 Cathedral St. Phone Vernon 8316.

N. Y. C., 201 W. 94th St. (Apt. 2-A)—Front room, adjoining bath; breakfast privilege; business man or woman. CI. 6-3778.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-B)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; translents. EN. 2-3718.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Completely furnished small housekeeping apartments. 1826 19th St. N. W. Michigan 2238.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial experience, knowledge of bookkeeping; efficient, willing worker. Write Box E-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady accountant, 12 years experience, wishes position; specializing in newspaper, printing, statistics, typing. Miss G. Babcock, 25 Central Ave., Baldwin, Long Island, N. Y. Baldwin 228-W.

YOUNG college graduate, master's degree, car; bookkeeping, teaching experience, technical scientific background, desires position in or near New York City. Write Box X-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
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Private or Class Instruction
CLASS especially for Hymn Singing:
Thursday evenings.
170 W. 73rd, New York City — EN. 2-7910
Consultation free; by appointment

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S — The Cooked Meat Shop
13 Bucknall New Rd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

HOUSES FOR SALE

DEVON—WINDWHISTLE, POUNDSGATE. Charming picturesque, Old World thatched country residence. Lovely surroundings, magnificent moorland views. Near quaint old village of Widecombe-in-the-Moor. 12 acres of land, excellent order throughout, every modern convenience. 3 reception rooms, kitchen with Aga Cooker, scullery, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, usual offices. Chauffeur's cottage, stone built, garage, stabling, outhouses, electric light, central heating, main water. Freehold £3500 or offer.
FUDGE & BUTTLE, Auctioneers, Paignton

SOUTHPORT—BAIN & FAUNT, Auctioneers, Valuers and Estate Agents, 20 Hoghton Street, Southport. District Agents, Derbyshire Building Society. Tel. 3739.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

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FORRES, MORAYSHIRE. Rescot Guest House. Every comfort, hot and cold, VI spring mattresses, secluded garden, garage, beautiful wood and river scenery; terms moderate. MISS FORSYTH.

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NEWTON AND FLETCHER GOWNS, etc.
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Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY—LE CHENE PRIVATE HOTEL. Estab. 15 years; overlooking Petit Bôt Bay and Valley. Glorious scenery, cliff walks, bathing. Renowned cuisine, moderate terms. H. and C. all bedrooms, every modern comfort. Special terms winter months. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bruce.

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL, Langdale Private Hotel, New South Promenade. Facing sea; every modern convenience; H. and C. all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

Boscastle, WELLTOWN MANOR, Cornwall
An Elizabethian Manor (1590). Completely unspoiled, in King Arthur's Country.
Also under same management
COTSWOLD HOUSE
Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire
A Georgian House of great dignity and charm in beautiful old-world village within easy reach of Stratford-on-Avon and many historical towns.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF — LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD — ARNCOTT HALL
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel.: Bournemouth 3050

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST — YENTON
Winter visitors will appreciate centrally heated bedrooms; quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) — BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. Sunnycroft, Parkwood Rd.—Near sea shops; H. and C.; light, cheerful home; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

BOURNEMOUTH h. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. B'bourne 1180.

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

EASTBOURNE—FARRAR'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms hot and cold water, gas fires, partial central heating; terms moderate.

HANTS. Knellwood House, Parnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 36/-. Reduction for doubles.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa
(Continued)

ENGLAND

LONDON
HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL
37 Harrington Gardens, S. W. 7
Close to churches.
Direct access to quiet gardens.
All bedrooms have central heating, hot and cold water and telephones.
Cuisine specially recommended. Use boat service.
Individual needs carefully studied.
Lift all floors. Resident proprietors.
Terms from 3½ gns. TEL. KEN. 3023.

LONDON
HOTEL FORTY
36/42 INVERNESS TER., W. 2
(Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens)
Private Suites. Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating. H. and C. Water. Telephones in all rooms. Lift to all floors. Night Porter.
INSPECT THIS DELIGHTFUL AND MODERN HOTEL
MODERATE TERMS WRITE FOR TARIFF
Tel. BAY. 1401 — Grams.: FORTEEOTEL

LONDON — Museum 1399
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12 and 13 Montague St., Russell Sq., W. C. 1. Opposite British Museum. H. and C. water and gas fires in all rooms. £3.3.0 en pension, 9/- daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

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● Hotel Bristol ●
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Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. You will be welcomed and made very comfortable.
Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 5 gns. weekly; room, breakfast, bath 7/6

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Pro. 2357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON—Attractive guest house, H. and C.; partial board, 2 to 3 gns. p. w. Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1. Vic. 3206. Bus 24 passes.

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Homecroft, Colin Road; board residence; ½ minute sea, moderate terms. Tel. 82586.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
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South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET — COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating — Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms — Brochure on request

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SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Annoima House, Morningside; residential district; H. and C., central heating; comfort and excellent cuisine. Tel. 543821.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

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Paris, France
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
26 rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Central. Quiet and Comfortable. Homelike atmosphere.
Rooms single and double from Frs. 20.- Breakfast, Frs. 5.- Dinner, Frs. 10.- and Frs. 15.-

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3 rue du Mont Thabor
Family hotel Central.
(near Tuileries Gardens)
Rooms with and without baths.
Moderate terms with or without pension.

PARIS—PENSION VERDIN
102 avenue Victor-Hugo. Best quarter of Paris; every comfort; very moderate terms.

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MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
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BLACK DRESS VELVET
36" wide — 2/- per yd.
Patterns Sent on Application
8-12 Church Street — Tel. 2568

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

Bailey's
For STYLE VALUE and SERVICE in LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

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ROBBS
Fur Coats, Costumes, Day Frocks and Evening Gowns
Ladies' Hairdressing is a Special Feature
— PERMANENT WAVING —
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., BIRKENHEAD
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Complete House Furnisher
Carpet Warehouseman
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Tel. 776
Furniture Exchanged or Renovated

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F. NEEDHAM
for Durable, Distinctive and Inexpensive Decorations
140 TOLLER LANE — Telephone 4409

CURTAINS MADE UP FREE
Taylor & Parsons' New Curtain Showroom continuously displays all the newest fabrics and you are invited to look round without obligation. Materials selected can be made up to your own measurements into net and pull-on curtains and valances free of charge.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET AND ALDERMANBURY
Open every Saturday until 8 p. m.

PERCY DOBSON
REGISTERED PLUMBER
SANITARY and HEATING ENGINEER
47 DUCKWORTH LANE
BRADFORD — TELEPHONE 5230
Modern Bathrooms a Speciality
First Class Workmanship
Personal Supervision

H. R. JACKSON
Corner of Bridge Street and Tyrrel Street
Also at 76 Westgate

China and Glass Specialists
Tel. 7459

Membre de Societe du Progres de la Coiffure
Eric Hargreaves
Court Hairdresser
28 LITTLE LANE
(Off Duckworth Lane)
Telephone 3987
MACHINELESS PERMANENT WAVE
THE SCIENTIFIC WAVE-CUT
BEAUTY CULTURE

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 909, 12 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

WOODS
PIANOS OF QUALITY
Radio : Records
Music : Tuning
9 New Inquisitive and 28 Sunbridge Road, Bradford
Telephone 7947-8
also at
67 New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 156

SERVICE and SATISFACTION every time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
54 Kirkgate, Bradford
Telephone 2786-7
Branches Also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
61 Boar Lane, LEEDS

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
LADIES' TAILORING
3 Silver Street and 16-18 Crompton Street — Bury 597

CARLISLE

Everything for the Garden
Seeds, Plants, Shrubs.
Roses and Seed Potatoes
Floral Bouquets and Designs
Catalogue on application
CLARK BROS. & CO., LTD.
65, Scotch Street, Carlisle
Tel. 265 and 1148

DARLINGTON

FOR PRINTING
Efficiently Produced
Reasonably Priced
and Always on Time
You Need
THE X PRESS
Northumberland St., Darlington
Phone 3217

DERBY

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HARROGATE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12, CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

HENRY SERGEANT'S
Guinea Skirt
Tailor-Made to Measure in Our Own Workroom
"Everything for Ladies' Wear"
15, James Street — Tel. 3151

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park — Tel. 4390

HUDDERSFIELD

For
Clothes That Radiate Cleanliness
TRY
THE NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
Phone Your Orders: Honley 74
A Post Card will ensure a call.

HULL

S. C. BASTOW LTD.
8 Silver Street and 92/94 Jameson Street
Swallow Raincoats
30/- and Other Prices

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
61 Highgate, Kendal
Westmoreland
Tel. 348

LEEDS

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
L. Pobjee
FLORIST AND FRUITERER
61, Albion Street — Leeds 1
Tel. 21784

WALTER BARKER LIMITED
For Good Groceries and Provisions
19 Roundhay Road, Leeds
235 Roundhay Road, Leeds
Hyde Park Corner, Leeds
57 Great George Street, Leeds
Street Lane, Roundhay
704 Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
416 Harrogate Road, Moortown

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 43465 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128, St. Annes-on-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON
"Finest Dry Cleaners in England"
Goods returned in three days or sooner if desired. Return postage paid. Madam's Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.
AMERICAN VISITORS PLEASE NOTE

ROBINSON'S CAFE LTD.
of 11 Clifton St., Blackpool
at Clifton Sq., Lytham
For Confectionery and Catering of Outstanding Quality
TEL.: 6106

S. DENNISON
Practical
TAILOR and COSTUMIER
FURRIER, RENOVATOR
10 St. Annes Road East
ST. ANNES-ON-SEA
Latest Patterns and Styles

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALL. 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliftons
CHOCOLATES
are chocolates of outstanding quality
Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district. Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

Carpets — Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.18.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
90 Model Rooms — Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

J. Edwards & Son LIMITED
61 Deansgate
5 Barton Arcade
ARCH MOULDED SHOES
Fitted Scientifically

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark
TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second-hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
• Complete Family Store •
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
• DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd. •
• MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855 •

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
8d per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

For
BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street — Phone 34705

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET — PHONE 45450

ORIGINAL COLLECTION OF *SPRING — Two-piece Suits and Dresses in lightweight woollen materials, also Crepe-de-chine and printed Crepes are now in stock, awaiting your inspection at*
Dorothy's
7, Goldsmith St. (Nr. Hippodrome).

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM
(Continued)

Wat Simmons
BODEN STREET
for CURTAINS, and runner rails, frills and pelmets in casement damasks, silk broche, velours, etc.
PHONE 73478

Bon Marche
Wolsey, Vedonis, Lena Lastik, Twilfit Corsets, Maids Caps, Aprons, etc.
3, THE POULTRY

ROCHDALE

H. WARD
Meat Purveyor
335 Manchester Road, Sudden
TEL. 5938 CASTLETON
Orders Promptly Attended To

W. H. BEST LTD.
Painters and Decorators
12, Cheetham Street
Tel. 2590 — Rochdale

PAINTER and DECORATOR
S. A. WRIGHT
49, Spotland Rd., Rochdale — Tel. 3079

SCARBOROUGH

C. O. RYMER
CONTRACTING PAINTER and DECORATOR
26 Belle Vue Street, FILEY
Phone Filey 48

A. W. Sinclair & Sons Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447 — *Estimates Free*

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS
ACCOUNT BOOKS
TYPEWRITERS
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
82, Newborough Street
13, Ramshill Road, Scarborough

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners at HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*

Telephone 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineers
122-126 CHARLES STREET

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON, Ltd.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23128

R. J. ACKROYD,
for CURTAINS — LOOSE COVERS — PELMETS, etc.
UPHOLSTERY and REPAIRS
10 George St., off High St. and at Hunters Bar — Phone 23865 Phone 61839

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
186, WHITHAM ROAD

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

SOUTHPORT

The Furnishing Galleries
at
BROADBENTS LTD.
OF CHAPEL STREET
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

Your Spring Hat
is now at
BOOTHROYDS LTD.

HARRISON'S
The Popular Butcher
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
SELECTED SCOTCH AND WELSH MEATS
7, Coronation Walk, and Market Hall, S'port
17 Burscough St., Ormskirk
Old Town Lane, Prenhfield
40-A, St. Johns Rd., Waterloo
91, County Rd., and 363, Kensington Rd., Liverpool
168, Church St., Blackpool

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING
OSWALD SHERWOOD
106 LORD ST SOUTH PORT

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT
(Continued)

Wm. Marshall & Son
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
29, POPLAR STREET
SOUTHPORT, TEL. 4734

CHARLES MARSHALL
the High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall — Tel. 3739

Telephone 4288 — Established 1823
121-123, Lord Street
CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision Merchants. Selection of Stilton Cheese. York Hams, Crystallised Fruits, Assortment of Choicest Biscuits.

W. A. Rimmer & Bros. Ltd.
24, London Street, Southport
Everything in Hairdressing
FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
Permanent Waving Specialists
Agent for the Schick Dry Shaver
Tel. 4136 — Branch 7, Church St.
4137 — Ormskirk

BRIGGS AND GRIMSHAWE
6, and 8, Wright St.
SOUTHPORT
Telephone 2690
Printers and Stationers

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New Laid Eggs From Our Own Farm
Van Delivery to All Parts
The Firm Noted for Quality
68, Eastbank Street, Southport

Accredited Agent
Complete Service
ALLAN SMITH

50, EASTBANK STREET
Pianos, Radio, Records

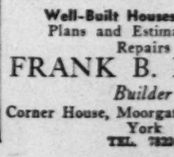
ROBINSON'S
Belfast Linen Warehouse Ltd.
Linen and Underwear Specialists
The House for Sterling Value
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHILPRUFE
319-325, Lord Street, Telephone 3669
Also at Manchester, Preston, and St. Annes-on-Sea.

We Are Specialists for the
"Leica" Camera
HAROLD BARTON, M. P. S.
163, LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

If It Is ELECTRICAL
TEL. 4235 DAY, 2723 NIGHT
Butterworth & Robinson Ltd.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
20, BOLD STREET
ESTAB. 1919 — SOUTHPORT

RENDERS
COALS
Delivers Daily All Districts
11, Tulketh Street. — Tel. 5440.

PURSERS



Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's Stockport
DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

HUGHES & HARBER
Printers, Publishers
Manufacturing Stationers
The Royal Press, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent
Specialists in high-class catalogue and colour work. Designs and drawings prepared. Lecture posters and printing a Speciality.
TELEPHONE 3231 LONGTON

WAKEFIELD

ANTIQUES
Choice Collection
FITTED CARPETS
SOFT FURNISHINGS
Dewhirst, Wakefield
Tel. 2829 — Estab. 1772

You Can Have More Leisure If You Use
The Wakefield Steam Laundry
GRANTLEY STREET
Dry Cleaning by Expert Craftsmen
Our van will call in response to a postcard

SIMPSONS MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
•
Gleneagles, Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY — Phone 553

YORK

Well-Built Houses For Sale
Plans and Estimates Free
Repairs
FRANK B. BRISBY
Builder
Corner House, Moorgate, Acomb Rd., York
TEL. 78226

ENGLAND

YORK
(Continued)

Service That Satisfies
W. WRIGHT
Beef and Pork Butcher
Grosvenor Terrace
York
Home made Pies, Brawn, Cooked Meats, etc. Fresh Daily.

ILES
The Popular Fashion Experts and Glovers
YORK SELBY MALTON

THE TEA SHOP
13 Lendal
Queen Anne Room and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4023

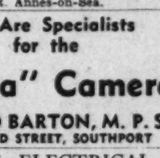
Arden — Ethel Jonas
Sole Agents for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR
TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street, York — Tel. 4245

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns. Large stock of Fancy Goods.
21 Parliament Street, York
Boys' and Girls' Department, 41 Stonegate

Scotland

GLASGOW

COUPAR'S
FUR SALE
Drastic Reductions in All Furs and Fur Garments
241, Sauchiehall St., Glasgow, C. 2
Tel. Douglas 2389



ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

HAIR MATTRESSES
CLEANED AND RE-MADE INTO SPRING INTERIOR IN SUPER DAMASK TICK
6 ft. 6in. x 3 ft. — 6 ft

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Patches of Sunlight

A Story for Children

The work basket was on the floor by the rocking chair. Dame Tukey had left it there to go marketing. Before she had gone she had said for the hundredth time, "I wish the sun came to my little room and shone bright around me."

Dame Tukey had said it out loud. She always said it out loud, and that is how the scissors knew that Dame Tukey loved patches of sunlight.

The thimble knew it, too. So did the needle and the thread. "I have an idea," said the scissors, as soon as Dame Tukey was gone.

"What is it?" the thimble asked.

"It's this," the scissors answered. "Let's put patches of sunlight in Dame Tukey's room. I know where I can get some."

The needle opened his eye very wide. "I know, too," he said. "We can get them in the garden. Shall we go at once? She'll be back soon."

"At once," the scissors agreed, and the four of them, the scissors, the needle, the thread, and the thimble, hopped out of the work-basket and trooped into the garden.

The sunlight lay on the brick wall, warm and bright. "I will cut four patches," the scissors said, "each one the size of a brick." Snap, snap, sounded his long jaws, snap, snap, and the first patch was cut.

"Take it, Needle," he cried. "Just a minute, Thimble." Snap, snap, snap, snap, and the second patch was cut.

By the time Dame Tukey had reached the market the four of them, the scissors, the thimble, the thread and the needle, were trooping back into her room, each dragging a patch of sunlight behind him.

"Now," said the scissors, "the question is, where shall we put them?"

They considered, looking about the room. "Two by the rocking-chair," the thread said.

"One by the bed," the needle cried.

"And one by the bureau," the thimble added.

"Right-o," the scissors answered. "Go to it, you three. I've done my work." He tossed his patch to the thimble and hopped back into the work-basket. "Be quick about it," he called. "She'll be back before too long."

The thread hopped into the eye of the needle, the thimble spread the patches flat and smooth—two beside the rocking-chair, one by the bed and one by the bureau.

Straightaway the needle ran around the first one, dragging the thread behind him and sewing the patch of sunlight fast to the carpet.

"Wait a minute," said the thimble. "I'll give you a push."

"Thanks," the needle answered. "This carpet is thick." Laughing and running and pushing, the three of them sewed down the patches of sunlight on Dame Tukey's carpet.

"Quick," the scissors cried, "she's coming. I hear her step."

Into the work-basket the three of them jumped, and Dame Tukey stepped into the room. Her cheeks got red, her eyes opened wide, her mouth was as round as a ball. She laughed, she clapped her hands, she cried:

"Patches of sunlight,
One, two, three, four,
Dancing like fairies
On my bedroom floor!"

Signposts along the King's Highway

And who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?—I PETER 3:13.

In Lighter Vein

Advice

Sub-editor: "Here's a correspondent who wants to know how long girls should be courted."

Editor: "Tell him just the same way as short girls."—Montreal Star.

Cut to Order

Customer: "I've been appointed a movie censor and I want to dress appropriately."

Tailor: "Okay, Sir; I'll measure you for a cutaway."

Truth in Advertising

"What is an advertisement?"

"An advertisement is the picture of a pretty girl eating, wearing, holding, or driving something that somebody wants to sell."

Necessary Gadget

Truck Driver: "Use your noodle, lady, use your noodle."

Lady: "My goodness, where is it? I've pulled and pushed everything in the car!"—Insurance Broker.

The Cause

"Now, darling, do tell me how you first came to know of your affection for me."

"Oh, suddenly I noticed that I became provoked when everybody called you a dummy!"

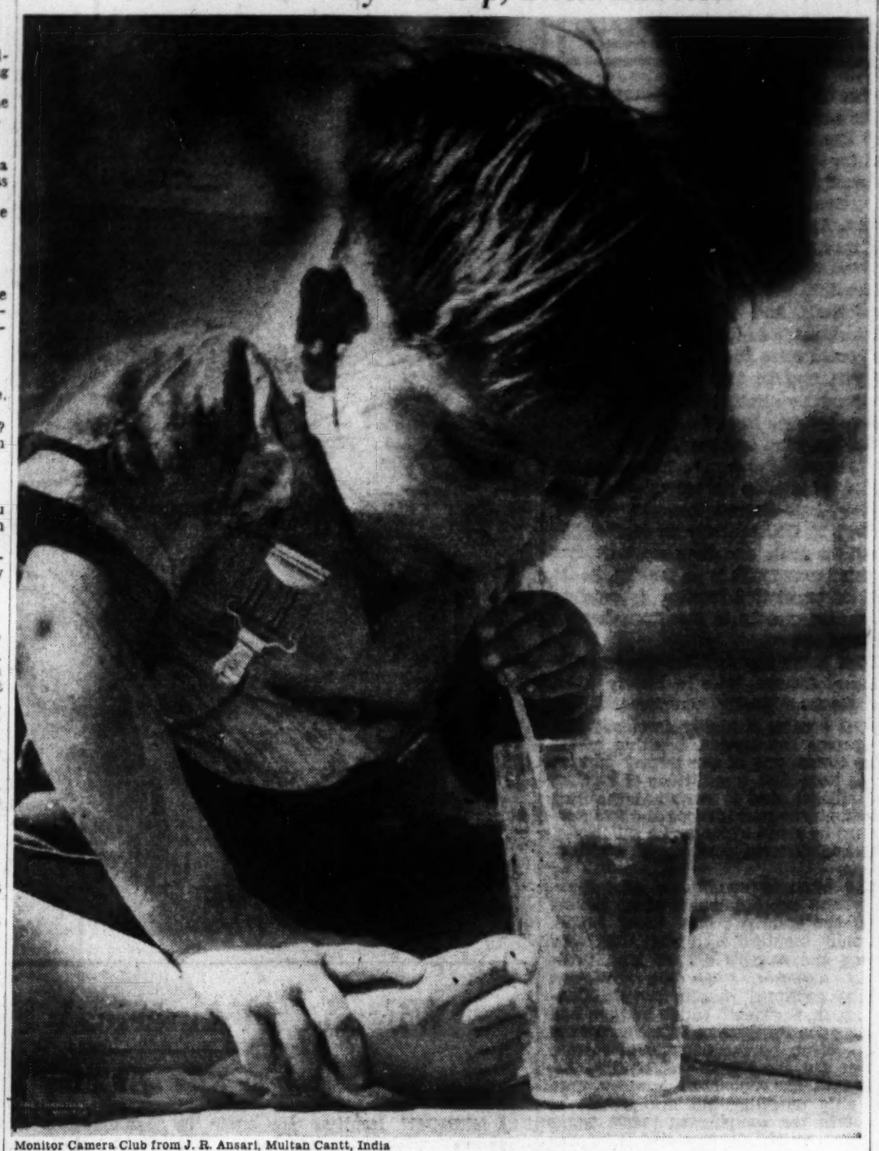
Method in Her Buying

The lady customer wished to buy a pair of slippers for her husband. On learning that his foot-size was eight, the salesman told her that men generally bought a size larger, for comfort, when buying house-slippers.

"Shall I give you size nines?" he inquired.

"Oh, no," answered the lady, firmly; "if that's the case I'll take sevens. . . . You see, I like to be taken out sometimes in the evening."—London Evening News.

Fun Both Ways: A Sip, Then Bubbles!



Monitor Camera Club from J. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

Native Boy of India Experiments With a Straw

Odds and Ends

Chinese Students in America

According to the 1937-38 Directory of Chinese Students in America, there are 2,338 in American colleges. Of these the University of California has the largest number.

Tell Your Friends

In general an object will weigh less at the Equator than at the poles, and less on the top of a mountain than at the seashore.

Quotation for Today

MAKE it thy business to know thyself, which is the most difficult lesson in the world.—CERVANTES.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The nomination of Felix Frankfurter to the Supreme Court meets with general approval. He is an eminent legal scholar and philosopher, and he never belonged to the K. K. K.

Milwaukee Journal: A naturalist has written a fairly thick book on the intelligence of plants. Take the dandelion and the way it lowers its fair head as the lawn mower passes.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Birds Can Fly Backward?

Birds in general are past masters of the flying arts. Two tricks of flight, however, are reserved for a very select few. One trick is to hover practically motionless in the air, and the other is to fly backward.

There is one bird, however, that has mastered both of these very special flight tricks. That bird is the tiny and jewel-colored hummingbird, whose wings beat the air with such rapidity that you see only a gray blur on each side of the bird in flight.

The hummingbird is really a marvel of flight ability. It has been observed to fly at estimated speeds of from 30 to 50 miles an hour. Nor is this bird limited to short dashes. The ruby-throated hummingbird flies from Yucatan to the northwest coast of Florida over the broad expanse of the Gulf of Mexico—a distance of more than 500 miles.

While there are a number of other birds who equal or excel its powers of speed and endurance, the little hummer is in a class by itself for excellence in hovering and in ability to throw its flying gear into reverse.

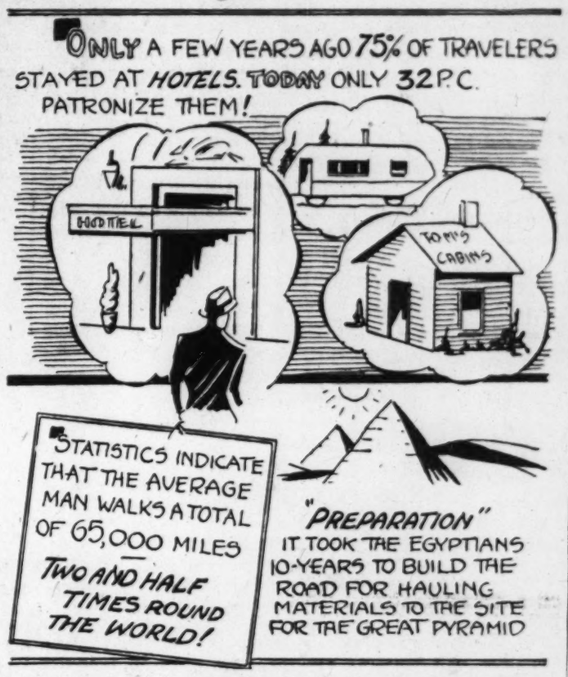
The hummingbird feeds on the wing. To do this, it must hold itself motionless in the air, supported only by its fast-beating wings. Finding a trumpet vine or a honeysuckle vine, the flowers of which have deep cups, it stands still in the air before the flower. Pointing its long bill into the flower, it flies slowly forward until its bill reaches the very bottom of the flower cup where the nectar is found, of which the hummer is very fond.

Next, the hummingbird does something no other bird can do. It flies straight backward to withdraw its bill from the flower!

W. K. Keasbey

RUBY-THROATED HUMMING BIRD

Facts and Figures— H. E. T.


ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO 75% OF TRAVELERS STAYED AT HOTELS. TODAY ONLY 32 P.C. PATRONIZE THEM!
HOTEL
TOURIST CABINS
STATISTICS INDICATE THAT THE AVERAGE MAN WALKS A TOTAL OF 65,000 MILES
TWO AND HALF TIMES ROUND THE WORLD!
"PREPARATION"
IT TOOK THE EGYPTIANS 10 YEARS TO BUILD THE ROAD FOR HAULING MATERIALS TO THE SITE FOR THE GREAT PYRAMID

The 43 per cent who previously patronized hotels now use the 45,000 cabins, 400,000 trailers, 50,000 tourists homes which didn't exist ten years ago.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Homecoming

New York

The old home had been rented to strangers. And during last Christmas season, the owner, living temporarily in a furnished room in a near-by town, felt a pang of loneliness. Greatly to her surprise, however, a few days before the holidays an invitation was received to spend Christmas Eve with the new tenants.

On the owner's arrival at the old home, snow was falling gently. Through the long French doors, warm light flooded the path. Within the house silver tinsel shimmered among the dark branches of a great tree.

Suddenly the door opened. A little girl with dark hair and sparkling eyes drew the owner inside. Beside her stood the father and mother.

"Welcome home!" said the tall, elderly gentleman; and quickly bending forward kissed the owner gently on the forehead.

After dinner, gifts were opened: a delicious fruit cake made by the mother especially for the owner, and two initialed handkerchiefs, given by the little girl.

And as the owner closed her eyes and fell happily asleep that night in her own upstairs room, she was grateful for the warmth and love expressed in the homecoming so unexpectedly hers.

Daily Anecdote

The True Philosopher

Ralph Waldo Emerson, true philosopher that he was, could always greet good fortune and ill with unfailing serenity and poise.

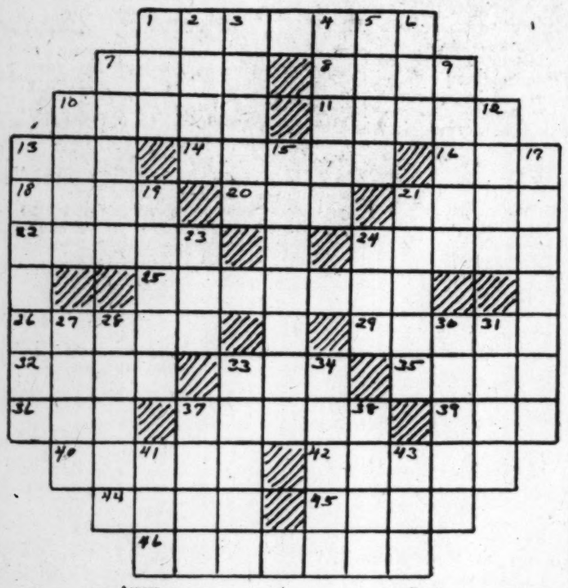
It is related that when the flames were destroying Emerson's library, with its priceless volumes (many of them autographed copies from world-famous writers), Louisa M. Alcott went to console her friend in his great loss.

To her astonishment, she found him perfectly calm and at ease, almost cheerful.

"Never mind, Louisa," he said in a most consoling manner, "see what a beautiful blaze it makes. We'll enjoy that now."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Was Jan Fyt a general, chemist, or painter?
7—What Italian river rises in Apennines and flows to Mediterranean?
8—Who was a grandson of Cain?
10—Who wrote "Lady of the Lake"?
11—What Italian river is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus"?
13—High in pitch.
14—What people invaded India in 2nd century B. C.?
16—What is an antonym of "bright?"
18—Whose soldiers were defeated by Meade's at Gettysburg?
20—What Polish river formed battle line in several engagements in 1915?
21—"They," "many," or "some" are called when "few are chosen"—which?
22—What snake is mentioned in Bible?
24—Mendelssohn wrote many what "without words"?
25—What extinct Algonquin Indian tribe inhabited Cape Cod?
26—Jack, of the nursery tale, sold his cow for a few colored what?
29—What French river is a tributary of the Scheldt?
32—What is the crab-eating mongoose of southern Asia?
33—Amount.
35—Who would gaze into a crystal?
36—What is an Indian of Keresan tribe, occupying pueblo of same name on Rio Jemez, N. M.?
37—What part of a cap protects the eyes?
39—The Galaxy is the Milky what?
40—Who was Jacob's eighth son?
43—What is a ship of the desert?
44—What ebbs and flows twice in each lunar day?
45—What would a goose and snake have in common?
46—If you lived in Bible times, what would you wear in place of shoes?

Down

1—What would you be if you were debating with a "con"?
2—The pangolin feeds chiefly on what?
3—What dynasty was overthrown by war with Olympian gods in Thessaly?
5—Toledo, Ohio, is on which of Great Lakes?
6—Who was dog hero of a story by Dr. John Brown?
7—David Garrick is best remembered because he did what?
9—Who was a son of Raamah?
10—What vehicle is used by a coureur de bois?
12—What term indicates field of a political contest?
13—Who was one of Tamora's sons in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus"?
15—Who was one of chief conspirators in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar"?
17—One of S. S. Van Dine's books is apt to be what?
19—If you bought a small rug at Sinneh, Persia, it might be what?
21—Who led Israelites from Egypt through the wilderness to Canaan?
23—What term indicates a short-napped fabric?
24—Streets (abbr.).
27—What is the Assam silkworm?
28—What command to stop might be given by a sea captain?
30—What river is a tributary of the Yukon?
31—How might a poet describe one who is faithful?
33—Who was one of those from whom Odysseus escaped by having himself lashed to ship's mast?
34—What Arabian seaport gave its name to certain brands of coffee?
37—What name is given to ancient sacred literature of Hindus?
38—The corn snake is a tree, rail, or crib—which?
41—What possessive pronoun would you use for the Biblical Joshes?
43—Manuscripts (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Deadlock*

By LE PELLEY

NOW THE PEOPLE WILL BEGIN TO ARRIVE ANY MINUTE! LET'S GET READY FOR THE SHOW....
SOMETHING'S WRONG WITH THE HORSE!
JIGGERS, THE KING
PLAY TONIGHT — JIGGERS, THE KING
PERFORMANCE TONIGHT PRICE 25¢
SOMETHING'S ALWAYS WRONG WITH THE HORSE.... BRING THEM OUT HERE!
YOU'D BETTER COME BACK HERE, TUBBY!
YES — WE'RE NOT MAKING ANY HEADWAY
SEE — NO COOPERATION!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Curiosity Justified*

By CARMACK

"Huh," I said to myself yesterday as I peeked under the bed, "There must be somebody around here somewhere—I heard the Boss talking to him" —
But I could find no trace of anyone—
Suddenly the Boss began again —
"Hey!" I wiggled, "Just whom are you talking to?"
But the only answer I got was orders to sit down and keep still—Now I am puzzled —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Beginner's Luck*

By THE HAGERS

I FOUND A SPANISH CHEST!" I CRIED. AS MY RESCUERS SWAM INSIDE.
THE GUIDE EXCLAIMED, "WELL, MR. DUCK, I MUST SAY YOU HAVE HAD GOOD LUCK.
FOR YEARS HAVE TOURISTS LOOKED AROUND BUT NOT ONE PESO HAVE THEY FOUND.
ON OUR WAY BACK, WE'VE TIME TO STOP AT GRANDPA LOBSTER'S CURIO SHOP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Back of Words

BEHIND their newspapers at home or in their clubs, Members of Parliament Monday evening learned that they had heard something important that afternoon.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister had been asked a question: Was a recent statement by France's Foreign Minister—that the forces of Britain and France were at each other's disposal in case of war—in accord with the views of the British Government? Mr. Chamberlain's reply was so quiet that many of the members missed it entirely, but it apparently extended the area in which Britain would support France against aggression to include not merely French soil but probably French colonies and strategic outposts.

The key phrase in Mr. Chamberlain's reply was "vital interests of France." Any threat to these, he said, must evoke "immediate" co-operation by Britain. Of course it remained to be seen whether France would be permitted to define "vital interests" or whether Britain would insist on that prerogative. Still in the light of another statement by Mr. Chamberlain—that Britain's relations to France were so close as to pass beyond mere legal definitions because they were founded on an "identity of interest"—definitions by both countries should be easy to arrive at.

The language of international politics is hardly ever inelastic. Strong words from British and French leaders now may remind many of the strong words about honoring French commitments to Czechoslovakia and British commitments to France should trouble arise over the Sudetenland. And "another Munich" is a phrase often heard these days among people who are wondering what is ahead in four-power relations in Europe.

But between the lines of official statements today are considerations which did not apply to the crisis in September. Leaders in the totalitarian states well know that colonial campaigns against Britain and France cannot be pressed with the impunity which characterized the campaigns against Czechoslovakia and Spain.

The issues are more clear-cut. They affect Great Powers more directly. There is no important division of opinion in Britain and France—nor even in the United States—on the question of the justice involved. Democratic opinion the world over has expressed itself against surrenders on the colonial front. Not only ideals and ideologies, but military and naval strategic interests of the three leading self-governing nations are at stake. Interesting indeed are estimates from the press of nations which advertised their weakness to the world only last October that these very countries consider that the dictatorships have less than 50 per cent of the chances of winning a war for colonies today.

This does not mean that rearmament has been so swift in the democracies as to leave the totalitarian states more than half-way behind in the race. It means simply that free public opinion and the opinion of democratic governments is beginning to coalesce in such a way as to make a stronger foreign policy possible. Without that, arms can mean little. With it, even words begin to mean much.

"Selling the Pass"?

A BOOKLET, recently published in Britain by the Friends of the Lake District, protested strongly against schemes to drive motor roads through more of the passes that link the various dales in the District. At present the motorist has access to every dale-head; and to allow him to penetrate farther, and to storm some of those remaining solitudes that can easily be reached on foot, is a move that the walker is apt to regard as, indeed, selling the pass.

It would not be just to see the motive for the schemes as akin to that expressed by the parodist, when he wrote:

> Wake, England, wake! 'tis now the hour
> To sweep away this black disgrace—
> The want of locomotive power
> In so enjoyable a place.
> Nature has done her part, and why
> Is mightier man in his to fail?
> I want to hear the porters cry:
> "Change here for Ennerdale!"

But it is difficult, none the less, to see how even the motorist stands to gain very much by the new roads. He cannot hope to disturb the peace, and yet enjoy it; and that he would disturb it is shown by the complaints that have arisen since the opening of the pass at Honister. Again, such roads would scarcely bring to him a degree, or kind of beauty that he cannot enjoy at present; and if he feels otherwise, it needs but a small expenditure of effort on his part to satisfy himself.

There is no need for better communications here, as distinct from added facilities for sightseeing; and where the latter only are concerned, the motorist must, nearly always, compromise as well as the pedestrian—and in the Lakes the needs of the motorist appear to have received already their fair share of attention.

Flood Control Issue Subsides

PRACTICAL agreement has been reached, it appears, between the Federal Government and New England States over the controverted points in carrying out the Flood Control Act of 1938, according to statements by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont. The Government will obtain the consent of States in which dams and reservoirs are to be built before acquiring property for them. In return the States will give the Government exclusive jurisdiction over these lands the same as it has over post offices and customs houses.

This does not mean, however, that the States surrender water power rights on these lands. Senator Walsh says the President admits that the Federal Government would have to ask Congress to pass a law granting it exclusive right to develop electric power from these flood-control sites.

On this basis the United States will go ahead, just as it proposed, to pay the whole cost of the flood control works and to own them when finished. The States, having glimpsed a risk that the work might not be done at all, are saying no more about "surrender of their resources" and are apparently happy to give consent. But they did just want to be asked.

Encouraging Business

THE TVA purchase of Tennessee Electric Power Company at a price which recognizes the equity of stockholders can be a major step toward further economic recovery in the United States. Economists have agreed that revival of the durable goods industries is the most important factor in such recovery. And utility executives have declared that their companies would open up with $1,000,000,000 worth of new construction a year if fears of governmental competition or attack were removed. The Government's fair settlement in this big purchase just when a Supreme Court decision had placed it in position to enforce almost any kind of terms should go far to reassure investors.

Other questions will have to be ironed out before private enterprise will become enthusiastic, but with this attitude almost anything is possible. The SEC is proceeding tenderly in reshuffling of holding companies and Secretary Hopkins is reportedly seeking new ways to reassure utility investors. Two things now particularly need to be done: Let the Federal Government mark out plainly the areas where it will attempt to compete with private companies; and let it stop the 50 per cent gifts to municipalities for public power plants. In the new atmosphere set up by the TVA purchase these steps would go far to "awaken" private enterprise and give real jobs to men—and dollars—now on relief.

New Custodians of Savings

FIRST-DAY testimony in the National Economic Committee's investigation of life insurance companies in the United States brought out two interesting facts: (1) That Americans in the last thirty years have gone in heavily for social security on their own account by the purchase of life insurance, so that assets of 308 reporting companies now total more than $26,000,000,000, or as much as the savings accounts in savings banks and commercial banks together. (2) That the placing of these huge reserves in the hands of insurance company executives has commissioned them to be the selectors of investments for one of the largest reservoirs of capital in the United States.

According to figures presented by Dr. Donald H. Davenport of the Securities and Exchange Commission staff, forty-nine of the largest life insurance companies provide approximately $1 out of every $9 that is invested in Government securities or farm mortgages, $1 out of every $10 in municipal bonds, $1 out of every $7 in industrial bonds and urban mortgages, and more than $1 out of every $5 in railroad and public utility bonds. Certainly the economic power centered in the executives who determine the employment of this amount of capital is one about which it is proper to have more information along the lines on which the committee is apparently proceeding.

If people feel that this is too large a concentration of economic power in so few hands—and the Armstrong Committee in New York State recommended a limit to the size of companies when they were much smaller than they are now—it is well to consider the alternative possible courses.

One of these is represented in the old-age reserve section of the Social Security Act, which collects ultimately a still larger accumulation of savings into the United States Treasury and channels it into the single investment in Government securities.

Another, which is very desirable at this time and in the light of the purposes of the National Economic Committee, is to bring about conditions of business in which persons can invest their savings in small businesses under their own control and will be encouraged to do this as a provision for their own security.

Promise in the Negeb?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The suggestion made in these columns that Canada should make a grant of land for the settlement of Jews is indeed interesting, and one that I am sure will be received gratefully by these unhappy people. At the same time I would like, if I may, to draw your attention to a vast territory capable of settlement, and that within the boundaries of the Holy Land itself, and which together with territories such as that proposed in Canada would solve the refugee problem. I am referring to the Negeb, or Palestine's southern half, which stretches like a huge triangle from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea and the Red Sea. It has an area of 4,500 square miles, yet no settled population whatever, and only a few half-starved nomads wander through it. Consequently no conflict between the Arabs and Jews can ever arise in this territory. It is at present, as its lack of population implies, a complete wilderness, yet it is far from having always been so.

After being the dwelling-place of the Tribe of Simeon, later in history when the Romans finally conquered Palestine, it became a highly developed and prosperous countryside, boasting of six large towns, one of the largest harbors of the Near East, a multitude of hamlets and villages, and it contained the Sees of as many as four Bishops and was garrisoned by a full legion and a number of detached cohorts, and many auxiliary troops.

The climatic conditions, and especially the rainfall which then constituted the country's only water supply are today identical with what they were during the Negeb's era of high prosperity. However, when the Byzantine Empire collapsed in the Seventh Century A. D., the Negeb which by then had become the Province of Palestina Tertia, was overrun by the nomads who drove out or did away with the civilized inhabitants. The conquerors, however, were not only unwilling but also unable to maintain the complicated public works built up by the Roman engineers, and they allowed the country to become waste. The camel and the goat of the Bedouin swiftly completed that work of destruction, and so this vast area has lain barren since then.

However, there is no doubt that it could be restored to its ancient fertility, that once more a large population could dwell there. This could only be carried out by a people who like the Jews were capable, as they showed in Palestine proper, of a tremendous effort, not only financial but human. Today, with the distress of the refugees growing almost hourly, no time should be lost in giving them the chance of reclaiming this waste, and making for themselves a new home in what to them is a part of the Promised Land, yet to the Arabs only one of many deserts.

London. TH. A. L. ZISSU

Closing the Gap

Wilson and America's Frontier

Book News of the Day

AMERICAN frontiers are again in France—hypothetically—by virtue of President Roosevelt's intention to stiffen European democracy's powers of resistance by promising it the support of the United States. WAR LEADER, 1917-1918, being volume seven of Ray Stannard Baker's WOODROW WILSON, LIFE AND LETTERS (New York: Doubleday Doran. $5), is the hour-by-hour record of a war President's efforts to maintain an actual frontier in France.

It marks a departure for Mr. Baker from the interpretative method he had pursued through the earlier volumes. We have the author's own explanation of this departure: that in the war years extemporization of policy and action were forced upon the President. "He had suddenly become a world leader, and must be tested by new standards." In adopting the chronological method for this volume, the author follows Carlyle's example as set in his treatment of Cromwell: "Carlyle's study of Cromwell, after long consideration, resolved itself into the chronological publication, with the necessary 'elucidations,' of Cromwell's letters."

The result of Mr. Baker's work will surprise many a reader who may at first regret the absence of his able interpretations. (Wilson chose the author as the person best equipped in the war President's opinion to translate his personal papers to an unsentimental generation.) Chronologically treated, the confusion of the war years seems to become more orderly than it might be had Mr. Baker attempted to compartmentalize it into controversial theses. Moreover, the very suspense engendered by leaving a problem unfinished for pages at a time while others interpose themselves, gives the book a dramatic quality which captures the feeling of the times it treats.

Page twenty-four notes the firing of the United States' first gun in the World War. Other pages throw interesting sidelights on the question of the secret treaties. Fortunately for Mr. Baker, the method he has adopted to cover this period of Wilson's career does not require him to state whether or not the evidence he produces indicates that Wilson knew of the now notorious treaties earlier than he afterward admitted. In view of those informal discussions between Wilson and Balfour, in view of Colonel House's information, and in view of the record set down here on page seventy-four—that "A. J. Balfour sent the President, as he had promised, texts of 'the various agreements' (secret treaties) between Great Britain and her allies"—how could Wilson have overlooked them? He did not overlook such practical details as the possibility of bringing seized German vessels from the Philippines "with a certain amount of freight aboard and so contribute to defray the expenses of operation."

Yet one may still wish to withhold judgment as to motive, even if one be persuaded that Wilson must have known. For this volume shows a war President exhibiting energy, patience and tact in dealing with all sorts of problems, from the effect of a volunteer brigade at "the front" to the demands of woman suffragists who requested presidential intervention in state affairs in behalf of their cause. It shows him privately devoted to the cause for which most Americans assumed they were fighting. It shows him patriotically, humanely interested in the general welfare of a people caught in the cruel experience of war.

C. W. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

"During Good Behavior"

By Frank L. Perrin

ONE important section of the Constitution of the United States has not been altered or in any way amended since its adoption as a part of the original Article III. This section vests the judicial power in "one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." It continues: "The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

Thus was there imposed upon the institution an indeterminate tenure, dependent only upon the "good behavior" of the incumbent. Congress, in pursuance of the powers vested in it, from time to time ordained, or established, these so-called inferior courts and prescribed their jurisdictional powers in conformity to the enabling sections of the same Article. The manner of appointment and confirmation of judges has likewise been determined. The judges are nominated by the President, subject always to confirmation by the Senate. None are elected, as are judges of many of the State courts, by vote of the people.

* * *

It has been quite generally agreed that it would be impractical, if not indeed impossible, to choose the judges of the United States Supreme Court and the inferior courts created by Congress in the manner provided for electing representatives and senators in Congress and the governors and legislators in the several states. Thus it has been provided that such judges shall be selected, or nominated, by the President in power when such positions are to be filled, always with final confirmation dependent upon the will of the Senate.

This process of selection has been adopted in some of the states, where the right of initiation rests with the chief executive, with the veto power residing in the senate or an executive council. Theoretically, it was sought to separate the courts and their judges or justices from political influences by providing, nationally and in the states following the national plan, that appointees hold office during good behavior. Thus they are not called upon to defend their own records in election campaigns or to hold themselves in readiness to return to the practice of their profession in case of defeat.

But this desire to separate the courts from political prejudice or political favoritism has not, in actual practice, been realized. Judgeships are sometimes, and all too often, bestowed as awards to the faithful who have furthered the ambitions of a successful candidate for high office. All who are at all familiar with state and national political history know that this is the case. Resting in the assurance that his official tenure cannot be interrupted except by the disclosure of extreme misconduct, the incumbent comes about as near to being a free moral, or immoral, agent as even the most ambitious might desire.

* * *

It is argued, and quite convincingly, that the elective system by which judges are chosen in many of the states invites and encourages politicians to seek preferment. But it should not be forgotten that under the elective system the warrant of authority is definitely limited as to time. Periodically the people themselves, without the necessity of impeachment, replace the unworthy judge or the unqualified judge, by choosing his successor.

Discussion of the merits and demerits of these contrasting systems has followed two recent incidents. One of these is the filing of charges against and the subsequent resignation of Judge Martin T. Manton, a Federal judge for more than two score years in New York. The history of Judge Manton's administration, undisputed, seems to indicate that he would have been recalled or retired some years ago had the people of his state or district been permitted to express their preference. The second is a more recent case, in which a nomination by the President of an appointee to the Federal bench in Virginia was opposed by both the United States Senators from that State. One need not seek to determine the fitness of the candidate, or the alleged lack of fitness. It is enough that the issue joined and the subsequent refusal of the Senate to confirm the nominee casts over the courts a partisan political pall which tends to destroy or impair the confidence which the public should feel, and which it desires to feel, in their courts of justice.

Mirror of World Opinion

Room for Both

CONTROVERSY over the relative importance of liberals and conservatives in American life is essentially futile. Both groups are needed in order to preserve a proper balance of national aim and objective.

The liberals, on the whole, are those forward-looking people who believe in the desirability of progressive social, economic and political action.

The conservatives, while not necessarily opposing such trends, hold to the two-fold doctrine of restraint and caution, urging the consolidation of present gains rather than the hasty and precipitate adoption of untested panaceas.

In a democratic regime, there is room for both viewpoints. England has long since found that the Liberal-Conservative offset provides an effective bulwark against immovable reaction and flighty reform, a basic guarantee, in fact, of free institutions under sensible control. —Trenton (N. J.) *Evening Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Farm Imports and the Farmer

By N. H. Engle

WASHINGTON

THE rising tide of agricultural imports and their serious effect on the farmer are often played up in the press. Stories well implemented with official statistics have all the earmarks of authoritative and truthful statements. Nevertheless they are often false and misleading in their implications. I saw a statement recently, for example, which pointed with alarm to the fact that imports of corn into the United States had risen from 348,000 bushels in 1932 to 86,365,000 bushels in 1937 and that wheat imports had expanded from 9,938,000 to 17,835,000 bushels over the same period.

From these facts it was concluded first that the Hull trade agreement program was responsible and second that the interests of the American farmer were jeopardized by these imports. If one follows this line of reasoning, obviously something must be done to protect the farmer from this great influx of foreign grain and other farm products.

The above statistics are quite accurate and may be found in published official documents. They are not adequate, however, as a basis for the conclusions drawn from them. As partial truths, they engender falsehoods. The missing links in the chain of facts necessary to an understanding of the true picture will illustrate.

In the first place, production figures in 1932 show that the United States produced a corn crop of 2,575,611,000 bushels. This large harvest was more than ample for its needs and it was able to export 8,486,000 bushels. True it imported 348,000 bushels of corn, but this was largely for special purposes, possibly for seed, for experimental use, or for mixing or blending in the milling processes.

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If we take the total production, deduct the exports, and add the imports, we arrive at a figure of 2,577,473,000 bushels of corn available for home consumption in 1932, a fairly normal year. The crop was larger by some 500,000,000 bushels than the year before but compared favorably with the average crop of the 1920's. The price, however, was low, averaging about 32 cents per bushel for the year as contrasted with nearly 60 cents for the year 1930-31. Actually corn farmers fared rather poorly in 1932 despite the almost negligible imports.

Contrast 1932 with 1937 from this broader perspective. The corn crop for 1937 was over a billion bushels less than the 1932 crop. Following 1932 there had been two good corn harvests and three poor crops. The average production for 1935-37 was 1,756,000,000 bushels as compared with an average of 2,636,000,000 bushels for the years 1932-34, while the 1937 crop was but 1,507,000,000 bushels.

Despite imports nearly 250 times as great as 1932, there was available for domestic consumption, after exporting some 6,000,000 bushels, but 1,587,316,000 bushels of corn, or nearly 1,000,000,000 bushels less than were available in 1932. In the meantime, the average price per bushel received by farmers, responding to the sharply reduced supply, had been forced up by buyers from 32 cents to nearly $1. The average value of domestic production of corn rose from between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000 in 1932 to about $1,500,000,000 in 1937. Thus the real reason for the vast increase in imports was the demand from domestic consumers, many of whom were farmers who required the corn for stock feed. This demand in view of the limited supply had forced the price so high that imports could flow in over the tariff wall of 25 cents a bushel.

Half-truths about corn imports twisted into such complete falsehood call for alertness to avoid misunderstanding of the farm problem. It is equally misleading to impute increased imports of corn to the trade-agreement program. Most of the United States' corn imports come from the Argentine, a country with which as yet no trade-agreement under the present reciprocal trade policy has been completed.

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The story for wheat is quite similar with slight differentiation in the details of the pattern. Despite the tariff the United States normally imports 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 bushels, a comparatively small voume of wheat. Special grades and qualities not available from domestic production are required for blending purposes by flour millers. Imports of wheat jumped from some 9,000,000 bushels in 1932-3 to more than 25,000,000 in 1935 and 46,000,000 in 1936.

These facts, taken alone, might lead to the same erroneous conclusion, frequently voiced during political campaigns, that the farmer was being sold down the river, his livelihood imperiled, and his position in the home market jeopardized by a governmental policy which permitted such an expansion of imports.

Facts preclude the conclusion that the American farmer suffered as a result of increased imports. They show that for wheat, as for corn, imports were the result of market conditions, induced by reduced production, which caused prices to rise to a level making importation possible, despite the tariff, and necessary to supply the requirements of American consumers.